The Times-Democrat.

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A CAUSTIC TILT.

Senators Hill and Teller Enter the Arena.

BOND BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Bill Carries Two Propositions, One For a Limit of $50,000,000 and the Other For an Unlimited Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The senate was enlivened by a spirited and somewhat personal debate, in which Mr Hill of New York and Mr. Teller of Colorado were the principal figures. The New York senator precipitated the consideration of the bond question by offering a resolution directing that future bond issues to renew the gold reserve should bear a provision that they would be payable in gold or silver at the option of the holder. In support of this Mr. Hill read a speech setting forth the difficulties of negotiating bonds under the uncertainties of the present law.

Mr. Teller's reply to Mr. Hill was cutting, sarcastic and personal. He repudiated and protested against the efforts of the president and all his "aide waiters" to defame the credit of the United States. He spoke of the recent visit to Washington of a great New York banker as one of those who had participated in the "dishonorable or imbecile" bond transaction of last year

The galleries were crowded during the debate and the senators as well as spectators keenly enjoyed the caustic tilt. Mr Allen (Pop., Neb.), added his protest to that of Mr. Teller against the defamation of our national credit. No final action of the Hill resolution was taken.

Two tariff amendments made their appearance, one by Mr. Burrows and one by Mr. Quay.

A resolution was agreed to accepting the ram Katandin, which recently failed to meet the speed requirements. Also a resolution for the formal transfer of the Utah administration from the territorial to the new state authorities.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The house yesterday entered upon the consideration of the bond bill. The bill aroused the united opposition of the Democrats and Populists, the gold Democrats being arrayed against it because they claimed it did not give the secretary the authority to issue gold bonds, with which he desired to replenish the reserve, and the silver Democrats on the ground of their general opposition to bond issues. The latter contended that the raids on the treasury could be stopped if the secretary would use his discretion to redeem notes in silver when the reserve was threatened.

In the Republican ranks also there developed such bitter opposition to the bill as originally drawn and to the proposition to force the bill to a vote that the Republican members of the ways and means committee incorporated in it an amendment specifically declaring that nothing in the act should be construed as a modification or repeal of the act of 1878 for the reissue of the greenbacks when redeemed, and the committee on rules extended the limit of debate until today at 8 o'clock, but declined to give the members of the house opportunity to offer amendments.

The feature of the day was a strong speech from Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cala.,) appealing to his Republican colleagues to vote against the bill. He scored the Republican leaders for bringing in the bill. He said he had voted for the revenue measure yesterday under protest, but he refused to follow them on the present bill. Political expediency which involved a surrender of principle, he declared, would never succeed. The debate ran far into the night. The principal speeches were made by Messrs Dingley (Me.) and Grosvenor (O.), Republicans, and Messrs. Turner (Ga.) and Patterson (Tenn.), Democrats.

TARIFF BILL INDORSED.

Meeting of the Standard Delaine Sheep Breeders' Association.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 28.—The Standard Delaine Sheep Breeders' association met here and elected the following officers: President, J. H. Post of Ohio; secretary, S. M. Cleaver of Pennsylvania; treasurer, D. B. Mulholland of West Virginia. A resolution was passed which heartily indorses the tariff bill just passed by the house and earnestly petitioning the senate to ratify it without delay.

Projectiles Contracted For.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—The naval bureau of ordnance at Washington has concluded contracts with the Carpenter and Wheeler-Sterling Steel companies which will absorb the entire production of armor piercing projectiles made by these concerns for months to come. The total value of the contracts reaches $600,000.

Princess Takes a Cold Bath.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Princess Frederick Leopold, while skating on the ice on Guebnitzsee, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday. The ice gave way and the princess was immersed in the water until she was rescued, with the aid of a plank, by a passer-by.

Another Quake.

CHARLESTON, Mo., Dec. 28.—The fourth earthquake shock since Oct. 21 last was felt in this town and vicinity yesterday afternoon. The vibration lasted about 15 seconds. No damage was done.

Rubber Company Assigns.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The Peters Rubber and Supply company has assigned. Liabilities, $50,000 assets, $47,000.

PIVOTS OF TRADE.

Recent Financial Flurry Checked Business In Many Lines.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says:

The failures of the fourth quarter and the year 1895, not yet finished, can not be definitely stated, but the aggregate of deferred liabilities for the year, while much smaller than in 1893, will vary but little from that of 1894. The year's aggregate of commercial liabilities will probably be about $170,000,000 in manufacturing, over $73,000,000 or 10 per cent more than last year, but in trading about $98,000,000 or 9 per cent less than last year.

The foreign and financial messages of the president were followed by violent reaction in the stock market last Saturday, with grave fears of monetary trouble. The sudden panic checked business in many departments, and the industries can not be expected to show signs of improvement until the new year begins. Orders have for months been so much smaller than they were in the summer, when production was expanding and prices mounting rapidly, that new causes of uncertainty have the more influence.

IDENTITY CONCEALED.

Suicide Was Wealthy and Prominent In St. Louis Social Circles.

VENTURA, Cal., Dec. 28.—Extraordinary precautions are being taken to conceal the identity of the man who registered at the Anacaipa hotel as H. L. Jones, a Chicago journalist, who committed suicide Nov. 11. The body was exhumed yesterday and forwarded to St. Louis. Some one from that city telegraphed the coroner $400 to cover the expenses of exhumation, and the undertaker was engaged on the condition that he give no information as to the identity of his subject. All the information furnished is that the suicide was wealthy and prominent in social circles in St Louis.

CAUGHT THE HIGHWAYMEN.

Arrested While Digging Up the Buried Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Two highwaymen who held up a Mission street car Wednesday night and robbed Reuben Clark, an Ingleside race track employe, of $1,000, have been arrested.

The discovery of a pouch containing $600 which was buried in the sand near the Cliff house led to the capture. The police buried the sack where it was found and then lay in wait with Winchesters for the bandits.

After dark John Middlemass and Harry Gardiner approached the spot and were about to unearth the treasure when they were arrested. Patrick Welch, who is believed to be one of the robbers, was also arrested

LIVELY BLAZE.

An Incendiary Sets Fire to Many Barrels of Coal Oil.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 28.—Yesterday morning an unknown incendiary set fire to 35 barrels of coal oil on the sidewalk near J. H. Walker's grocery, causing the liveliest conflagration ever witnessed here. The barrels burst and the flames completely enveloped the adjoining buildings, and as the oil and water ran down Main street it sent up a flame for four squares as high as the houses. Walker's warehouse and stables were destroyed and his grocery stock was damaged. The loss is $2,000, with insurance of $1,000. J. G. Eigenmann's loss on buildings is $2,500, fully insured Several other buildings in Main street were slightly damaged.

ENTERTAINMENT WENT ON.

Preacher Cracks the Skull of a Man Who Had Cut Another's Throat.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 28.—At Mt. Zion's church, this county, Christmas night, Ed Robertson cut Charles Reed's throat, and the preacher, Rev. Fletcher Jones, fractured Robertson's skull with a club. Robertson was dragged to a corner of the room and the entertainment went on. Robertson was brought to Madison and is in jail

Covered With Raw Cotton.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec 28.—Miss Lucy Stubos was very dangerously burned while at a masquerade ball in a costume covered with raw cotton A young man struck a match, and a spark from it ignited the cotton. But for the presence of mind of a young man, who grabbed an overcoat from a hook and smothered the flames, she would have been burned to death in the hall.

Fatally Stabbed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 28.—John Laswell was fatally stabbed by Cyrus Jackson during a drunken quarrel. Laswell attacked Jackson, who was compelled to use his knife in self-defense. Jackson struck but one blow, and made a gash about five inches long over Laswell's heart.

Paper Mill Burned.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 28.—The mammoth plant of the Vincennes paper mill, owned by the Shepherd Brothers, was totally destroyed by fire. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000

The Earth Trembled.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—An earthquake shock has been experienced in the districts of Orense, Viana, Puebla de Tribes, Lugdini and Valdecarras, in the province of Galicia. Several houses collapsed but no deaths are reported as a result of the subterraneous disturbance.

New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—The Harris Automatic Press company, Mentor special district, Lake county, capital stock $200,000; the Easy Spring Hook and Eye company, Cleveland, increase of capital stock from $6,000 to $25,000.

HOPE TO GET IT.

McKinley and Reed the Leading Candidates.

OTHERS WOULDN'T REFUSE.

All Who Have Been Named Are Receptive Candidates, but Would Not Make a Scramble For the Presidential Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Dec 28.—Hon. Mark A. Hanna, Governor McKinley's political lieutenant and who has just returned from a four weeks' trip through the east in the interests of his candidate, discussed the chances of the various candidates as they now appear. Said Mr. Hanna:

"I hold McKinley to be the leading candidate The people want him and the people generally demand him. His chances were never better or brighter than they are today, and in my opinion he easily leads. Really the only aggressive candidate besides McKinley is Mr. Reed. Both of these men are candidates and very much so.

"Mr. Reed is the only strong opponent McKinley has. That is I mean generally throughout the country. Allison is not to be regarded at present so much as a candidate as he is as a factor. He is of course strong in his own section and may become a candidate before the convention assembles, but at the present time I regard him as a factor only.

"Morton is strong in his section, but I do not regard him as a candidate. He is sectionally strong and that is all. He is a most estimable man and one whom we all respect highly, but I do not regard him in the light of a candidate.

"Of Harrison, I know no more than what I see in the papers. In my opinion he is not a candidate—that is, an aggressive candidate. I feel quite sure he would engage in no scramble for the office or do anything that would not be in strict keeping with his dignity and the dignity of his position.

"All of them are receptive candidates, of course, as any man would be, but in my opinion at the present time the only aggressive candidates are McKinley and Reed."

RUSSIA SOUNDED.

President's Views on the Venezuelan Question Approved.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Tageblat says that the United States government has been sounding Russia regarding the dispute with England and is said to have received the most favorable reply. It is declared that the Russian government shares President Cleveland's views in the Venezuelan question and is prepared to support them, at any rate diplomatically. The dispatch adds that it is not impossible that the United States has received the support of Russia in the present financial troubles.

LAWLESS ACTS OF ALL KINDS

Meet With No Sympathy From the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Times has an editorial this morning following the lines of the dispatch from its New York correspondent, which concludes as follows: "In these happily altered circumstances there seems but one threatening cause of fresh complications, and that is that the Venezuelans should be inflamed to violent deeds. It is to the interest of both the American and British peoples that the Venezuelans should be warned that any lawless acts against British subjects will meet with no sympathy from the United States We do not doubt that the American government and people realize this truth as strongly as it is realized here."

The Sober Second Thought.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—In spite of the first expressions of the French press which inclined to the English view of the Venezuelan dispute, a very strong current of public opinion, perhaps a controlling one in Paris, has developed in favor of the American side of the question. This is illustrated by a notable article in the Figaro by "Whist," one of the leading political writers of France, and by many other signed articles now appearing in the press. The Figaro praises President Cleveland's attitude as quite statesmanlike, and scouts the idea that he is simply seeking reelection.

Is This a Pointer?

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 28.—Associate Justice Brewer, who has been spending several weeks here for the benefit of his daughter's health, left for Washington last night. The suddenness of his departure, coupled with the fact that a few days ago it was his intention to remain here several weeks' longer, strengthens the belief that he has been offered a place on the Venezuelan boundary commission

Declared a Draw.

CINCINNATI, Dec 28.—Jack Daugherty and Joe Peckham, lightweights, fought 10 rounds before the Olympic club here last night for $200. Duncan B. Harrison, formerly manager of John L. Sullivan, acted as referee and declared the contest a draw, although Daugherty had much the best of it on points.

Only White-Brown Ashes.

CHICAGO, Dec 28.—The body of Harry Hayward, who was executed at Minneapolis for the murder of Catherine Ging, is now but a handful of white-brown ashes. In accordance with his dying wish, his remains were cremated in the incineration furnace at Graceland cemetery.

TERMS OF REORGANIZATION.

Stockholders of Hocking Coal and Iron Company Submit Propositions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At a conference between a committee representing the stockholders and a representative of the bondholders of the Hocking Coal and Iron company, the following proposition was made by the committee representing the stockholders. The bondholders to fund the coupon past due, as also the next coupon falling due, into preferred stock, interest on the bonds to be reduced to 5 per cent, additional security to be given to bondholders, the stockholders to be assessed $3 per share and to be given preferred stock for the same.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

Extensive Improvements to Be Made In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec 28.—It is announced on good authority that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway is negotiating for a tract of land on North Broadway for the erection of an immense freight and passenger station, freight yards, offices for the company and a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public. It is understood that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas the southern connection of the Burlington system, is interested.

DAMAGED BY THE FLOOD.

Losses Put at Five Millions and a Famine Threatened.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 28.—As the water recedes in the submerged districts the extent of damage is becoming known. The valleys of the Osage and Gasconade rivers suffered most, and it is not an exaggeration to place the aggregate loss at $5,000,000.

Famine threatens in some localities. At Eldorado Springs the supply of groceries is exhausted and not a train has arrived for 10 days. Great destitution prevails at Linn Creek, Camden county, and a relief fund is started there.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Contractors Frightened and Making Overtures of Peace.

NEW YORK, Dec 28.—Four members of the Contractors' association, frightened by the recent movements made by the striking tailors looking to the establishment of co-operative shops, have, it is claimed, made their peace with the Brotherhood of Tailors, agreeing to pay union wages and abolish the "sweat shop" system. A mass meeting of the tailors of Hebrew persuasion will be held in this city this afternoon for the purpose of dismissing the strike.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

A United States Marshal and Two Desperadoes Killed.

DENISON, Tex., Dec 28.—United States Marshal John McHenry, one of the most noted officers in the southwest, was killed in the Indian Territory while attempting to arrest a desperado named Young. During the battle two other desperadoes, brothers of Young, were killed.

SENSELESS PANIC.

Twenty-Four Persons Killed and Many More Injured.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—By a senseless panic, caused by a false alarm of fire at Front Street theater last night, twenty-four persons lost their lives and many were injured.

Two More Victims.

ATLANTA, Dec. 28.—Two other victims were added to the list of killed in the wreck at Peyton, on the Southern railway, Thursday. Thomas Gleason, a tramp from Paterson, N. J., died at Grady hospital, and an unknown tramp, who was found in the debris, died yesterday, making six victims in all.

Crew Rescued.

ST. MICHAEL, Azores, Dec. 28.—The British steamer Kirby, Captain Spence, from Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, for Bremen, has landed here the crew of the German bark Bremerhaven, Captain Leeke, which was abandoned at sea. The bark sailed from Philadelphia Dec. 19 for Chantonay.

Settled Their Quarrel.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 28.—Fitzsimmons and Martin Julian have made up their quarrel. Julian had purchased tickets to New York for himself and mother and was making his preparations to leave when friends brought the two men together and they shook hands and made up.

Prices Remain Unchanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The window glass manufacturers of the United States have decided to close their factories for four weeks, beginning January 11. "We are going," said Secretary Johnson, "to curtail production, owing to dullness in the trade. Prices and discounts remain unchanged."

Killed by an Explosion.

HAZELTON, Pa., Dec. 28.—By the explosion of 150 sticks of dualin and 1,000 pounds of black powder three men were killed at Vanwickler's No. 11 (Milnesville) stripping yesterday. There being no other person in the vicinity at the time the exact cause of the explosion will never be known.

Resignations Accepted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Aldace F. Walker, receiver of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, confirms the report of his resignation and that of his co-receiver, John J. McCook. The resignations have been accepted.

Loss $250,000.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—The fire which gutted Oehm & Company's men's and boys' outfitting establishment on West Baltimore street yesterday destroyed property to the value of $250,000.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN FULL RETREAT

Cubans Reported to Be Falling Back.

NO RELIABLE NEWS YET.

Spanish Forces Fail to Engage the Insurgents In Any Great Numbers. Maceo Still Occupies Province of Matanzas.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—News of movements of the troops and many more rumors and unauthenticated reports arrived here continuously throughout the day, all accompanied by the general report that the insurgents were in full retreat. No reliable estimate could be made of the real position of the insurgents or the numbers and force which they mustered in any one place. Their movements could only be surmised from the reported movements of the Spanish forces and their encounters with forces of the insurgents, which do not appear to have been in great numbers in any of these encounters. The official reports, or that portion of them which is allowed to gain publicity, give the impression that the insurgents are no longer making any agressive movement toward the west, nor striving to make any further advance toward Havana, but are striving by every means to effect a retreat back into Santa Clara, while the Spanish forces are reported to be putting forth every effort to secure a battle with a large body of the insurgents and to cut off their retreat.

While the official report states that Quintin Bandera, the commander of the northernmost column of the insurgents, is retreating, the points named as being occupied by him do not indicate any marked change from his position of the morning. For instance, an official report states that Bandera has retreated to Guamacaro, which is several miles north of and nearer Matanzas then Sumidero, where Bandera was reported in the morning. The movement of Gomez's column in the south, or the retreat, as the official reports term it, is conducted in apparently good order and without loss from attacks by the Spaniards, while the column leaves as destructive a trail behind it as it did on its course westward and over an entirely different route. Reports last night would indicate that a portion at least of Gomez's column has crossed the line back into Santa Clara and is now near the Cienaga Oriental de Zapata, the great swamp land in the southern part of Santa Clara province. Gomez's force was reported yesterday afternoon to have left Sagney Grande, where he was in the morning, and to have gone by way of Entrada towards Cienfuegos in Santa Clara

If that report be true, it by no means necessarily follows that the insurgents have determined to evacuate Matanzas province immediately. Bandera and Maceo in the north seem to be holding their own against the Spanish forces. The fact that Gomez has not been repulsed in any serious engagement and is not being driven by any pursuing force indicate that his movement is a strategic one. It is probably designed to hold a safe line of retreat for the columns of Bandera and Maceo, should that become necessary, while those leaders continue their apparently erratic but always destructive course from one unexpected point to another, continuing the ravaging of the province of Matanzas, which was the object of the whole movement.

RESIDENCE DYNAMITED.

Villains Blow Up and Burn a Building In Dallas.

DALLAS, Dec. 28.—At 2 a m two loud explosions awoke the people in the vicinity of Gano and Crutchfield streets and the residence of Edward Eakins was seen to be in flames. The building, its contents and surroundings were destroyed. Loss $40,000. The family barely escaped with their lives. Who placed the bombs in the house, or fired them, is a mystery.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE MEETS.

Resolutions Passed Favoring Stand Taken By the President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The general committee of the Tammany Hall organization met last night. Resolutions favoring the stand taken by the president of the United States in the Venezuelan controversy were adopted, ex-City Chamberlain Cram making a patriotic speech in this connection.

Reduced the Record.

DENVER, Dec. 28.—N. A. Pippin and A. B. Hughes, class A tandem team, rode a quarter mile, unpaced, in 27 1-5 seconds, reducing the old record two-fifth seconds.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 28.—W. C. Armstong & Brother's boiler plant has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Burned to a Crisp.

SHARON, O., Dec. 28.—Levy Mills was burned to death while trying to rescue his horses from a burning barn.

A MONEY MAKER.

A good life assurance policy is making money for you all the time—while you work, while you eat, while you sleep—and makes money for your family when you're dead.

Here's an example of how much money an endowment policy of THE EQUITABLE made for its holder while living—to say nothing of the 20 years' protection for his family.—

Kind—20 years endowment
Name—J. G. S., of Boston
Policy No.—94,591.
Total premiums—$1,997 20.
Amount—$2 000.
Matured—February, 1895.
Assured had choice of these settlements.
1.—In cash, $3,038.34.
2.—Paid up policy, $7,338.
3.—Annuity for life, $214.18.

Send your name, and date of birth, for an illustration on your own life.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.,
General Agents.
Room 6, Second Floor, Holmes Blk, Lima, Ohio.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Naturalization of a Chinaman Pronounced Null and Void.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Judge Morrow has rendered an important opinion in the United States court on the writ of habeas corpus asked for by Gee Hop, a Chinese who arrived from Pekin three months ago and was refused permission to land, although he had papers showing that he had been naturalized by a New Jersey court. Commissioner Peacock, who took evidence in the case recommended that Gee Hop be remanded, "for the reason that there was no law conferring the right of naturalization upon Mongolians or natives of China; that the judgment of the court of common pleas naturalizing Gee Hop was absolutely null and void for want of jurisdiction, and that, therefore, Gee Hop was not, and is not, a citizen of the United States, as claimed by him, and cannot be permitted to land in this country."

"In this conclusion," Judge Morrow said, "I heartily agree. The matter of naturalization is exclusively within the control of the government of the United States and not of the states."

COMPANY STORES.

Miners of Ohio Meet and Resolve on the Subject.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—The Ohio miners convention held here adopted the following:

RESOLVED, That the price of mining in Ohio from Jan 1, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1896, be a cash price; be it further

RESOLVED, That when deductions are made in the interest of stores that the operators making such deductions shall pay an additional 20 cents per ton over the established price for mining.

The miners appointed W. H. Crawford, J. H. Jenkins and L. Vaughn as a committee to notify the operators that they were ready to meet in joint convention. The committee performed its duty, and the operators appointed 9 o'clock on Saturday as the time.

Winding Up With the Old Year.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 28.—Three deeds of assignment filed in the county clerk's office yesterday afternoon created a sensation in Lexington business circles. They were Leslie Combs, Daniel Swigert and Robert Swigert. All the parties are well known and have large business interests. The amounts involved are not known, but are thought to be large

On the Dissecting Table.

OMEGA, O., Dec. 28.—People here are up in arms against John F. Jones, student at the Ohio Medical college of Columbus, who exhumed the body of a friendless woman and took it to Columbus for dissection

Will Advance Wages.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 28.—The announcement is made by W. J. Rainey that he will advance the wages of his 2,000 employes 10 per cent, to take effect next week.

Coasting Schooner Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 28.—The schooner Edna M. Champion, which sailed from this port on Oct. 19 for Port Tampa, Fla., with a cargo of coal, and has not since been heard from, has been given up as lost by her owners, Champion & Magee of this city. The ship had a crew consisting of Captain Frank Somers and nine men. The vessel and cargo were worth $15,000.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Catarrh

Affects your head, but it is not therefore a local disease. If it did not exist in your blood, it could not manifest itself in your nose. Whatever impurities the blood does not carry away, cause what we call disease. Therefore, for

Catarrh

inhalants, snuffs and other local applications can give only temporary relief. The true way to cure is to purify your blood by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eliminates all impurities and thus permanently cures catarrh. Remember

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

THE BORE WAS SHOCKED.

A Blunt Letter That Reached Him From the Interior Department.

The following anecdote is related of Judge Cox, who was once secretary of the interior: There is a class of people, and a large one, who find pleasure in corresponding with the departments on trivial subjects and prolong the correspondence indefinitely. A gentleman, let us call him Mr. Jones, was one of these persistent specimens who wrote to the interior department. Although replies were made to his inquiries, he always returned to the front with another unimportant question. His case became a subject of conversation among the clerks, and at lunchtime one day some one referred to Mr. Jones' ability as a letter writer.

"If I had my way," said a clerk, "I'd soon put an end to his nonsense."

"How would you do it?"

"Why, I'd write him a letter like this," and he wrote as follows:

DEAR MR. JONES—Yours of the 9th inst. received. In reply I would say that your intellectual capacities are rather inferior to those of a boneless codfish. I am tired of you. Hoping you will not write again, I remain, yours respectfully,

The letter was passed around and read and finally carelessly thrown aside on a desk. It remained there until evening, when it was collected, with others, by the messenger whose duty it was to carry letters from the several divisions to the secretary for his signature. It chanced to be among some letters relating to routine matters, and Secretary Cox affixed his signature without reading it. Then it went through the mail to Mr. Jones. The following day the secretary received a communication from Mr. Jones. He was shocked and grieved; he was fearful that the government was tottering to its fall. When a cabinet officer descended to penning such sentences, he said, he feared for the welfare of the country. Mr. Jones' wounded feelings were soothed by a personal letter from the secretary, and to show that there was no hard feeling on his part Mr. Jones at once renewed his correspondence with the department.—Washington Post.

In 1892 Mr. A. L Coldwater, who owns three retail drug stores in New York City, having learned of the great value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds, croup and whooping cough, ordered a supply for his customers. It met with so much favor that he soon found it necessary to order more, and during the winter sold over two gross of the remedy. He says it gives the best satisfaction of any cough cure he has ever handled. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville Bros., next to Post Office. C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

Marine Music a Failure.

Until some recent discoveries by Professor Saussier of Vevey, Switzerland, it was not suspected that fishes were affected by music. In a shallow inlet Professor Saussier found a queer arrangement of strings in the water which demanded examination. Viewing the affair from a distance with a water telescope he saw that some fishes, which had, by the usual painful method, gained possession of several fragments of fishline, were passing them around two sticks thrust into the water by some fisherman. When the strings were strung, the stakes were wedged apart by piling stones between them so as to tighten the strings, three or four fishes rolling a stone along the bottom with their noses. The operation was necessarily slow. The professor watched it at intervals for two or three days.

Finally, when all was ready, the largest fish seized a stick or bone, and, using it as a plectrum, twanged the strings with it, while the other fishes gathered around to hear the music. Of course, there was none, as the submerged strings refused to sound. After several trials the fishes tore up their water harp in disgust. They had probably caught their idea from Aimee Saussier, the professor's daughter, who was in the habit of playing a harp by the bank.—Boston Journal.

The wife of Mr. D. Robinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y., was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her any rest from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Melville Bros., next to Post Office. C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

CAN A DOG THINK?

You Will Be Disposed to Say He Can When You Have Read About Carlo.

Can a dog think? That is a question our teacher asked in school one morning. Some of us said "Yes," some "No." I believe, when you hear about Carlo, you will say "Yes."

Carlo used to live with Uncle Lewis and grandma in the city six miles from here. We all go often to see them, but one day, some years ago, it happened that papa went alone. He went in the sleigh.

It was a cold day, and Carlo was sitting in front of the fire, not far from grandma's chair. Then, when she got up, he was right in her way. Now, grandma is the only one in all our family that is not fond of a dog or cat. Papa never told us all she said about Carlo, but I know something she did say. It was: "Stephen (papa's name was Stephen), I am going to get rid of this tiresome dog. He is old and worthless, and cold days he is always in the house, round the fire."

"I should be glad to have him," said papa. "The children are so fond of him, and so am I. Lewis has often said we could have him, and I've tried to coax him to go with me, but he never would. I don't believe it is any use to try again."

"Well," said grandma, "I shan't keep him. I told Lewis so this morning."

Just then Uncle Lewis came in, and no more was said about Carlo. When papa came away, he thought he would try to coax him to come, but he could not find him.

But when he was in the sleigh, and all ready to drive away, there was Carlo under the seat. And if ever eyes spoke, said papa, his said, "Do keep me!"

How glad we children were to see him! He has lived with us ever since. And he does not seem old at all. He is very useful. He is always glad to ride and capers when he sees the horses harnessed; but—here is the brightest thing—he never will go to the city where grandma lives. We have tried him over and over again, but he seems to know we are going there and refuses to go.

Now, does not Carlo think?—Pamela McArthur Cole in Little Men and Women.

He Heard From the Boys.

A little fellow was convalescing after scarlet fever and in very low spirits because, as he said, "it'll be forever before I can have anything to do with the boys again." Suddenly his attention was attracted to a piece of paper, tied to a long string and weighed down with a fishline sinker, that flew in through the open window of the room he was in. Eagerly he unpinned the grimy note, laboriously written by a school acquaintance. It ran:

"We thont you mite be lonesum. That is wy we are doing it. I hev asked the other boys to do it two. So evry day we are all of us agoing to send you a letter threw the winder. This is my bote on the bottom of the papor. I cannot drawr verry good. But you wunt kare. All the other boys are agoing to drawr thers for you two."

This letter was signed briefly, "Frank." It made no difference to Johnny that Frank's sketch was very much out of drawing, or that his spelling did not agree with Mr. Webster's. By his simple thoughtfulness he had turned what bid fair to be a dreary invalidism into one of the happiest periods of Johnny's whole boyhood.—New York Times.

What Santa Claus Does.

In a pretty story for children published a long time ago a little girl asked Santa Claus a question which has troubled many small minds, "Why do the naughtiest children sometimes get the prettiest presents in their Christmas stockings?" What do you suppose was the answer of the wise old saint? It was something which you might well bear in mind in the midst of all your pleasant hubbub and hurry of holiday preparation: "Sometimes the nicest things do go to the naughtiest people. But if they do I always dip them first in discontent, so that they will not enjoy them."

The Tollgate.

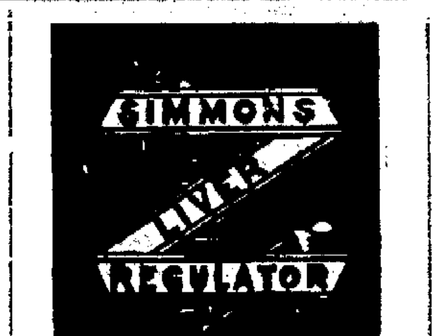
There is a tollgate hidden away,
Half in the fields and half in the trees,
Where the children, the elves and the fairies stray,
With footsteps facing the twilight breeze.

The fairies and elves can pass through free,
But a child must pay for the toll with a song
Before the fairyland it can see,
And this must be said, or it all goes wrong:

"I believe in the Three Little Bears
And the Prince that climbed the Mountain of Glass,
And I know how the Wild Swan's sister fares,
So open the gate and let me pass."
—Rudolph H. Bunner in St. Nicholas.

Knowledge.

The knowledge we have acquired ought not to resemble a great shop without order and without an inventory. We ought to know what we possess and be able to make it serve us in our need.—Leibnitz.



GOOD FOR EVERYBODY

Almost everybody takes some laxative medicine to cleanse the system and keep the blood pure. These who take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR (liquid or powder) get all the benefits of a mild and pleasant laxative and tonic that purifies the blood and strengthens the whole system. And more than this: SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR regulates the Liver, keeps it active and healthy, and when the Liver is in good condition you find yourself free from Malaria, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache and Constipation, and rid of that worn out and debilitated feeling. These are all caused by a sluggish Liver. Good digestion and freedom from stomach troubles will only be had when the liver is properly at work. If troubled with any of these complaints, try SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. The King of Liver Medicines, and Better than Pills.

EVERY PACKAGE
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Phila., Pa.

NEWS OF LINCOLN'S DEATH.

An Illustration of the Improvement In the Means of Communication.

Writing upon the subject of "The Romance of Our News Supply," Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald tells a story about the death of President Lincoln which strikingly illustrates the improvement effected in our means of communication during the last 30 years. In those days there were no Atlantic cables working, and news of the shooting of the president and his subsequent death had to come by steamer. All night after Wilkes Booth's fatal shot had been fired Reuter's agent at Washington waited for the announcement of Lincoln's death, which was known to be imminent.

The president passed away at 7:30 the next morning at the very moment a great steamer was leaving for England. The energetic agent hired a fast tug and pursued the departing steamer until he was near enough to cast on her deck a tin canister containing the mournful tidings. This was the only intimation of Lincoln's death received in England by the mail. It was the custom in those days for swift yachts to meet the incoming Atlantic liners off the coast of Ireland. Tin cans of special construction were thrown overboard by the officers of the steamer and picked up by the yachts, after which the messages were conveyed with all possible expedition to the nearest telegraph office.—London News.

Catarrh in the Head

Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25.

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lima Iron Fence Company, for the election of directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the parlors of the City Bank on Tuesday, January 21st, 1896, at 7 p. m.
H. KIBBY, Secretary.
td

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

For Hoarseness.

Benj Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind., says he had not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used very largely by speakers and singers. H. F. Vortkamp, N. E. cor. Main and North streets.

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the Citizens' Loan and Building Co., of Lima, Ohio, that their annual meeting for the election of directors will be held at said Association's office on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, January 17th, 1896.
GEO. FELTZ.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Excusable.

Harry—That Ohio girl is charming. But she has not spoken a word for an hour.

Jack—You should remember that she has been brought up in the western reserve.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

For Pneumonia.

Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia the past month, with good results." H. F. Vortkamp, N. E. cor. Main and North streets.

THE OLD YORK OF TODAY.

Present Condition of the English Namesake of the American Metropolis.

There can be no doubt that one of the most interesting towns of England is the city of York. There will be found distributed in a lavish manner what all the wealth of America could not possibly purchase or create. Indeed the same may be said of every other country, for nowhere can we now reproduce the marvelous architecture or the stained glass of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and no town is so rich in these unequaled works of the past as the town of York. That this is fully appreciated by Americans is best set forth by the fact that recently no less than 500 Americans visited York in one single day.

York minster is the king of English cathedrals. Apart, however, from the cathedral, York has a much greater number of churches as old and, in their way, as remarkable as the cathedral. What, however, seems to me most exceptional is not these ancient monuments, but their surroundings. Throughout Europe, in London, Paris and elsewhere, mediæval cathedrals, town halls and other buildings still subsist, but they are surrounded by a framework of modern houses and streets. At York, on the contrary, as at Frankfort, Nuremberg and a few other continental towns, the streets as well as the churches recall the middle ages.

York is just the opposite to Hull. The latter town owes its very existence to its commercial capabilities, while York never was a commercial town. Hull is a town which has absolutely nothing to show, yet it has a population of more than 200,000 inhabitants, and many of its citizens are extremely wealthy. Hull fought for the parliament against King Charles, and Hull was celebrated for its cruelty toward the Catholics. York, on the contrary, fought for the king against the parliament, and, as Catholics were not so cruelly used in the York prisons, they were sent from York to Hull when it was thought desirable to treat them more harshly. Many very excellent families have selected to reside in York, but there are very few large fortunes. York is a town of poor gentlemen; Hull is a town of wealthy vulgarians. York has religiously sought to preserve what is of historical and artistic value; Hull has ruthlessly destroyed all that was of no immediate business use. These two towns, so close to each other, constitute excellent object lessons, illustrating the two great forces, the two great currents of opinion, which for several centuries have struggled against each other.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

WHY WE STAND UPRIGHT.

A Special Complex Mechanism Is Required For the Purpose.

We are so accustomed to standing upright as a natural attitude that few of us think what a special complex mechanism is required for this purpose. A moment's consideration will show that the ordinary explanation of the erect position (the center of gravity to be directly above the feet) is insufficient. When a man is suddenly shot, whether from the front or behind, he drops on his face, for the truth is that there is much more weight in the front of the spinal column than behind it.

The fact is that when we are standing a large number of powerful muscles (both front and back) are simultaneously at work, the effects of their action being to neutralize each other. Thus, the legs would fall forward were it not that they are kept vertical on the feet by the strong tendon (the "Achilles") at the back of the heel. At the same time the muscles of the thigh are tightened so as to prevent us taking a sitting position, and the muscles of the back are pulled tense so that the trunk does not stoop forward. The head is prevented from dropping on the chest by the ligaments in the nape of the neck.

That the upright is not its normal position is easily shown by the fact that a man nods as he is falling asleep, for as soon as the controlling nervous force is deadened the head drops forward by its own weight, only to be pulled back into position again with a jerk when the brain becomes suddenly aware of an unusual attitude.—Scottish-American.

Ministers' Pay.

Why do not country Christian people give at least a decent support to their ministers? That solemn problem recurs every now and again. The city minister receives more than he is worth, is petted, caressed, fondled and sent to Europe whenever he has the toothache or mumps and gets to feel that he is an idol to be worshipped. The country minister starves to death on no salary at all and gets to look as though he had been shot through a knothole. It is to be hoped he will have a good time in heaven, for he has anything but a good time here. One of these poor creatures, not 100 miles from New York, was so wretchedly off that his parishioners got up an entertainment as a benefit for him. They were very careful to extract from the sum total every expense to which they had been put, and when the net sum was handed to him it amounted to just $1.79! Think of that, ye small souled folk who want the gospel of brotherly love preached to you and think to cheat the Lord by putting a plugged copper into the contribution box.—New York Herald.

Thirteen Letters In a Poet's Name.

It has been suggested that Edgar Allan Poe, who was described by a critic of a bygone generation as "the most disreputable blackguard in literature," owed his misfortune, not to his own vagaries, but to nothing worse than that 13 letters went to the making of his name, "which is absurd," as Euclid disdainfully observes.—Westminster Gazette.

Roy had been taught how to gargle. A few weeks after, while at grandma's farm, he saw the chickens drinking. "Oh, mamma," he shouted, "come here and see the chickens gargle their throats!"

A SUNBEAM'S RESURRECTION.

A sunbeam, sunk in the black pond, told
Of the sky so blue with its heart of gold
Till out of that black pond's ooze and mold
Sprang the lily white with its heart of gold.
—T. H. Reed in Ladies' Home Journal.

ROBBED IN A PYRAMID.

Experience of a Baltimore Man With the Arabs of Egypt.

Dr. James J. Mills of Baltimore made a visit to Europe and Egypt. He passed through an experience that was as unpleasant as it was novel—that of being held up and robbed within the gloomy and musty walls of the great pyramid of Cheops, by the Nile. Discussing the trip, Dr. Mills said:

"If I had to live in a foreign city, it would either be Paris or Cairo. Cairo is unlike any other city in the world. There is a strange mingling of the white faces of the Greeks with the inky black faces of the Nubians and Sudanese and the yellow skinned Arabs, who constitute the bulk of the population. Of course I wanted to visit the pyramids, and I undertook to do it without being accompanied by a dragoman. Against the advice of friends, I set out on the back of a donkey, with no attendant save the donkey boy. As the boy could speak no English and I could speak no Arabian, we did not talk much.

"We were followed out of Cairo by a swarm of beggars, whose only cry was 'Backsheesh, backsheesh.' When we reached the vicinity of the pyramids, we were met by a horde of Arabs, who could speak but a few words of broken English. They volunteered to take me inside the pyramid. With two of the wild looking sons of the desert we entered the great pyramid of Cheops, descending long, gloomy passages, passing the brink of an enormous well, traversing a footway which led along by the tombs of numerous dead and up a narrow passageway with a floor as smooth as glass.

"Here the ascent was so steep that it was necessary for one Arab to go in front and pull me along, while the other came behind and pushed. When we reached the end of this passageway, we sat down to rest. The atmosphere was stifling, while myriads of black bats flew clumsily about and gave an uncanny appearance to the place. It was then that my two Arab guides began to think of 'backsheesh' and ask in English, which I could understand painfully well, how much money I had. It was no place to argue with them, for if they had left me there I might have been there yet.

"I tried to make them think that I did not understand, but the result of it all was that they turned my pockets inside out and took all the money I had. Then they piloted me out in great glee and told me that I was a 'valy glud man.' I got back to Cairo as soon as I could, and there my friends told me I might have well expected to have been robbed."—Baltimore American.

How Diphtheria Spreads.

The city water supply has nothing to do with the causation or spread of diphtheria, except, possibly, as a contaminated water affects the general health of the individual and so lowers the resisting power of the system. The increase of disease every fall is due largely to "catching cold," to vitiated air in dwellings, caused by closing doors and windows that have been kept open all summer, and to similar causes that tend to produce a sensitive condition of the throat, favorable to the growth of the diphtheria germ. There should be added to these causes the diminishing hours of sunlight as the year wanes. The direct rays of the sun kill the diphtheria germ, but moisture and darkness favor its growth and multiplication. Good housewives, who open windows and shades to the free access of sun and air, are practical sanitarians, fighting contagion and infection with the best and most potent of all disinfectants. That cats, poultry, parrots and some other of the lower animals are susceptible to diphtheria, and often convey it to children and others, is beyond question. The rules of the Illinois state board of health for the suppression and prevention of diphtheria have recognized this fact for years, and direct the removal of birds and other domestic pets and the exclusion of cats from the sickroom. The precaution is a wise one, based upon observed facts.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"The Bridge" Born of Sorrow.

In writing of an evening with Longfellow and "How He Came to Write His Best Known Poems" Hezekiah Butterworth in Ladies' Home Journal says: "My poem entitled 'The Bridge,'" said Longfellow in effect, "was written in sorrow, which made me feel for the loneliness of others. I was a widower at the time, and I used sometimes to go over the bridge to Boston evenings to meet friends and to return near midnight by the same way. The way was silent, save here and there a belated footstep. The sea rose or fell among the wooden piers, and there was a great furnace on the Brighton hills whose red light was reflected by the waves. It was on such a late solitary walk that the spirit of the poem came upon me. The bridge has been greatly altered, but the place of it is the same."

Unprofessional.

Friend—You look blue, doctor.

Doctor—I am blue! I took a month's vacation, leaving my practice in the hands of a newly graduated physician, and when I return I find my practice completely ruined.

Friend—Didn't know his business, eh?

Doctor—No. He actually cured every patient I had.—London Answers.

In the light of eternity we shall see that what we desired would have been fatal to us, and that what we would have avoided was essential to our well being.—Fenelon.

Let's take the instant by the forward top, for we are old, and on our quickest decrees the inaudible and noiseless foot of time steals ere we can effect them.—Shakespeare.

"IVORY TOP" lamp chimneys represent the result that glass experts have been trying to produce since the day glass was discovered. They will not break with heat, and will stand ten times more knocking than any lamp chimney was ever expected to stand. Besides their strength and economy, they look best on the lamp. When the old chimney breaks, get an

IVORY TOP

and end the trouble. Your dealer has them, or will get them if you ask him. Refuse all substitutes. A book telling all about lamps and their care, sent free.

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO.,
Alexandria, Ind.

HUMPHREYS

SPECIFICS are scientificall[y] prepared Remedies; hav[e] been used for half a centur[y] with entire success.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...
3	Teething, Colic, Crying Wakefulness
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..........
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.........
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head
20	Whooping Cough, ...
27	Kidney Diseases, ...
28	Nervous Debility.........................
30	Urinary Weakness,......................
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria....

"77" for GRIP

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. [...] Dr. Humphreys' Manual (Enlarged & Revised) mailed [free]. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New Y[ork].

Patient Needed Rest.

Wife—"Well, doctor, how is [my] husband, now?"

Doctor—"Very poorly, indeed; [he] wants rest above all things. I [have] written out a prescription for [an] opiate."

Wife—"And when must I [give] him the medicine?"

Doctor—"Him? The opiate is [for] you madam."—Roskoof.

Major C. T. Picton is manage[r of] the State Hotel, at Denison Te[xas,] which the traveling men say is [one] of the best hotels in that section. [In] speaking of Chamberlain's C[olic] Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy M[r.] Picton says: "I have used it my[self] and in my family for several ye[ars,] and take pleasure in saying th[at I] consider it an infallible cure [for] diarrhoea and dysentery. I al[so] recommend it, and have freque[ntly] administered it to my guests in [the] hotel, and in every case it has pro[ved] itself worthy of unqualified endo[rse]ment. For sale by Melville Br[os.,] next to Post Office. C. W. Heis[ter,] 58 Public Square.

The person who disturbed the [con]gregation last Sunday by coughin[g is] requested to call on H. F. Vortka[mp,] N. E. cor. Main and North str[eets,] and get a bottle of Foley's H[oney] and Tar, (50c) which always g[ives] relief.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada. Sold by all Local Druggists.

ERIE LINES

Chicago & E[rie] Railroad

Time card in effect Nov. 10, 1895.

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINS WEST.

No.	Train	De[part]
5	Vestibule Limited daily, for Chicago	11:46
3	Pacific Express, daily for Chicago	12:42
1	Express, daily, except Sunday for Chicago	10:57
31	local, daily, except Sunday	7:00

TRAINS EAST.

No.	Train	
8	Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston	9:15
2	Express, daily, except Sunday for Marion & Columbus	3:30
12	Express, daily, for New York	2:53
32	local, daily, except Sunday	7:00

Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at all stations [on the C.] & E. division.

Train No. 12 carries through sleeping [car] to Columbus, Circleville, Chillicothe, Wa[verly,] Portsmouth, Ironton and Kenova, via Co[lum]bus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, and No[rfolk] & Western lines.

Through coaches and sleeping cars to [New] York and Boston.

FRANK O. McCOY, Ag[ent].
W. G. McEWAN, [...]
Huntington.

A PARALYTIC STROKE.

Physicians at the Ann Arbor Hospital Said it was Due to Blood Clot.

BUT THEY DID NOT RELIEVE HIM.

The Paralysis Probably due to Nervous Causes. Finally Cured by a Nerve Food.

From the Gazette, Hudson, Mich.

Last week a reporter of this paper was driving in the vicinity of Round Lake and he took in as passenger a farmer who was going to Geneva. Engaging in conversation the farmer friend, who was somewhat of a garrulous old gentleman, asked the reporter who [illegible] and where he lived. The reporter told him that he was a newspaper man and the old gentleman said, "Well you newspaper men are always uptodate and eager for everything new, have you heard of the news in Geneva?" The reporter confessed that he had not, but asked the farmer to tell him anything of a novel and interesting nature which had transpired in the pretty little hamlet. "Well," said the old gentleman, "Geneva has to offer in the way of wonders something entirely different from anything ever heard of before. It is the case of a man cured of paralysis." The reporter took out his note book to get the facts of the story.

"Before I begin to tell you who [illegible] about this, I want you to promise that you [illegible] the subject of this interview, [illegible] all may be made known in the report, [illegible] he will be pleased to see you and will [illegible] you all about the matter." The reporter promised him he would see the man [illegible] distance, and [illegible] farmer told his story.

"About ten months ago Marion J. Sales, [illegible] blacksmith of 32 years, living in North Adams, Mich., was stricken with paralysis, his legs being affected. While he was [illegible] at his trade, lifting a large tire of a wagon to set it on the wheel, he fell to the [illegible], helpless, and the tire fell on him. He was removed to his home, his friends [illegible] he was hurt by some misstep. When the doctor came he found that Mr. Sales had been the victim, not of an accident, [illegible] of a paralytic stroke, and thought [illegible] appearances the case a serious one. You know, Mr. Reporter, that oftentimes blacksmiths are subject to such disease on [illegible] of the peculiar postures they are obliged to take. Mr. Sales was a perfectly healthy man; I have known him intimately [illegible] and [illegible] it is [illegible] more wonderful, therefore, that he [illegible] have this visitation. Soon after this, [illegible] six weeks, he came to his father's [illegible] here. He had been to Ann Arbor to [illegible] and the doctors there gave him no encouragement. His father, who has lived here for years, thought better care could be [illegible] of him here than any other place. He was confined to his bed or chair for [illegible], unable to take a step and [illegible] everything so again, [illegible] his wife or parents to draw him in a chair [illegible] place to place. One of his friends [illegible] a remedy known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and [illegible] would be astonished to note the progress that man has made since taking them. I have given you a rather disconnected account of this case, but every word of it is true and you will find it worth your time [illegible] Mr. Sales and hear from his own lips [illegible] story of his recovery. It is the wonder [illegible]."

The reporter, making good his promise [illegible] somewhat curious, proceeded to [illegible] residence to hear more of this [illegible]. After making himself [illegible] reporter was welcomed by Mr. [illegible] "I hear that your recovery from a [illegible] stroke is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"[illegible] sure that is the remedy that [illegible] to for my [illegible] returning [illegible] "It seems odd, don't it, that after all the medical advice I have received, in the Ann Arbor Hospital, the consultations on my case and all the skilled help I could call, that I should be cured of paralysis by a little pill?"

"When were you stricken with this disease, Mr. Sales?" inquired the reporter.

"The ninth day of last October I was at work at my trade and the stroke came upon me like lightning."

"Did the doctors at any time give you encouragement that you would recover from your attack?"

"None at all on account, as they said, that it was the result of blood clot."

"To what specialists did you go?"

"Well, after all the physicians at North Adams had given me up, I went to the hospital at Ann Arbor a month after I was hurt and received the comforting news that I would never have the use of my limbs again. I went to my home with feelings that can be better imagined than described. I came to father's house helpless and remained in that condition for seven months. A friend induced me to try these pills and I began to take them May 2. I had taken three boxes before noting any improvement. On the eighth day of July I walked with the aid of crutches, the first time I had touched my legs to the floor in all that time, and within a few weeks I have been able to walk without the aid of crutches in the house and am recovering from the attack in splendid shape. I cannot speak too highly of Pink Pills for Pale People. To that simple remedy I owe my present condition, and I look for the not very distant day when I shall be able to walk without the aid of crutches or cane. To those that know me and know about my case, my recovery is regarded as very wonderful. I think that Pink Pills are destined to save many from suffering and pain, and I hope that those who suffer will profit by this interview."

GENEVA, MICH., Aug 31 1895.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interview is true in every respect, and that the reporter of the Hudson *Gazette* did visit me Saturday, the 31st day of August, and recorded these facts.

Signed. MARION J. SALES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are prepared by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., a firm whose ability and reliability are unquestioned. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but as a prescription, having been used as such for years in general practice, and their successful results in curing various affections made it imperative that they be prepared in quantities to meet the demand of the public, and place them in reach of all. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
SAPOLIO

Talk of the Times.

The last leaves are falling from the calendars.

Clothiers may not make the man, but they sometimes break him.

No, Maude, dear, a foul-minded person is not necessarily chicken-hearted.

Conscience may make cowards of us all, but because a man is a coward doesn't argue that he has a conscience.

Actors, as a rule, don't know much about art, but the man with a bucket of paste and a brush sees that they are well posted on lithographs.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great remedy a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at Melville's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Chicago & Erie Holiday Rates.

For the holiday season the Erie Lines will sell tickets at one and one third fare to all points in Ohio Indiana and Michigan; also to a large number in New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, including all stations on its line west of Salamanca and Buffalo. This arrangement will enable passengers to visit Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and intermediate points. Tickets on sale Dec. 24th, 25th, 31st and Jan. 1st, with return limit up to and including Jan. 2nd. Special concessions and limits to students and teachers in colleges, seminaries, public schools, etc. For further information address W. G. MacEdward, P. A., Huntington, Ind., or F. O. McCOY, Agent,
d&w Lima, Ohio.

An Appropriate Setting.

"How much does the Christmas turkey weigh?"

"Only two pounds, old man, but its a fine bird."

"How are you going to have it? On toast?"—*Life.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Melville Bros.

Naturally Elated.

Miriam—Oh, Ferdy! You know those rice picture frames and worsted mottoes and horseshoe paper weights that I made, and which I took to the church sale at your suggestion?

Ferdinand (hopefully)—They were all sold, dear?

Miriam (elatedly)—Yes! The auctioneer, such a nice man, described them so beautifully and they looked so utterly lovely and too sweet for anything that I just bought every last one of them back again myself!—*Judge.*

The Baby's Colic Cure.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O.—"Our little boy when three weeks old was troubled with severe attacks of wind-colic. Our druggist recommended Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. We used it until baby was eight months old. The effect from the start was magical, giving instant relief and no bad effects. I recommend it with pleasure to every mother in the land. Mrs. C. W. Cramer." Dr. Hand's Remedies for children sold by all druggists for 25c.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRAIN WRECK AT EL LUGARENO, CUBA.

How the Cuban Patriots Enforce the Payment of a Tax on Cattle Bound For Havana—Mines of Dynamite Touched Off by Electricity.

Ignacio Agramonte, son of the celebrated Cuban general killed in the last war, secretary of the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe railroad, in a letter to a relative in New York describes the recent train wreck at El Lugareno, caused by insurgent dynamite.

"We left Puerto Principe on the morning of the 26th," he says. "Our train was preceded a few minutes by a locomotive, thoroughly protected with iron sheets and with a strong guard on board. This locomotive, No. 6, was in charge of Manuel de la Torre, the engineer. Our train was drawn by the locomotive Centenario, which was the newest and most perfect belonging to the company. Francisco Bejarano y Rodriguez was the engineer in charge, with N. Artila and J. Rubio as firemen. We had a mixed train—ten cattle cars, six cars of general cargo, a third, second and first class coach, and an iron car in which there were about 20 soldiers.

"Las Minas was passed and the train was approaching the station of El Lugareno. The latter is a pretty little place dotted with sugar houses and the residences of men employed on the plantation. Thick woods of oak, palms and other trees extend for some little distance along the side of the track at this point and for several miles back, forming a secure place from which to attack and a safe retreat. The advance locomotive passed the bridge known as No. 12. Our train approached and passed in safety. Suddenly we heard a rifle shot, followed almost immediately by a deafening report; the next instant we were all in a jumble. I was thrown violently against the forward end of the car. My wife and mother, who were with me, were thrown in the opposite direction. The crashing of iron and timbers, the bellowing of cattle, and the general confusion which followed cannot easily be described. We knew at once that insurgents had blown up the train and thought an attack might follow. Every one remained motionless for an instant, awaiting the expected shower of bullets, but none came.

"I rushed from our car, with difficulty managed to get to the ground, and there beheld a wreck such as I had never seen before. Rails were twisted as though they were ribbons, torn from the sleepers, and absolutely tied into dynamite knots. The locomotive had been hurled 50 feet to one side, a useless mass of iron. Of the tender nothing was left but a pile of coal, wood, chains and bars. The 12 cattle cars were smashed into kindling, the wheels were wrenched from the axles, and scattered in every direction. Cattle, dead and dying, were strewn along the road for 100 feet. From midst the tangled mass of iron which had formed the tender we extracted the two firemen. One had an arm and leg missing, with head and body badly bruised. The other was almost separated piece from piece, while our engineer was unrecognizable. His head was nearly severed from his body, and both arms were gone. The brakeman, who was in one of the cattle cars, was thrown 30 feet in the air, alighting in a lot of cattle, thus partially breaking his fall. He sustained a fracture of the skull and had one arm broken.

"As I jumped from the train I saw beneath a clump of trees a group of about 12 men armed with rifles and machetes. They looked at their work for a moment, and then at a signal from their leader disappeared in the woods. The Spanish troops in the meantime remained in the iron car, expecting the attack which did not follow. I immediately telegraphed for assistance and a wrecking train from Nuevitas to repair the track. Almost all of the cattle were killed outright or injured to such an extent that it was necessary to end their misery. Every car except the first class coach and the iron car of the soldiers was badly damaged. The third class coach was, like the cattle cars, totally demolished. The second class car was jammed into ours, and ours was perched half way up on the roof of the iron car.

"On review we found that my wife had sustained an injury in the side of the jaw, my sister was more or less bruised, and I had a sprained wrist. My mother escaped with a few scratches on the arm. Most of the passengers were pretty badly shaken up.

"Upon examination we found that the insurgents had cut a little path from the edge of the woods to the track and had there between the ties buried a dynamite torpedo, connecting it with a wire to the electric battery in their retreat. They allowed the first locomotive to pass in safety, but as soon as the second was over the torpedo they touched the button of the electric instrument, and dynamite did the rest. Every attempt to ship cattle over the road toward Havana without paying a tax to the insurgent government meets with a similar result. Troops came at once from outlying districts and started in pursuit of the insurgents, but you might as well look for needles in a haystack as try to find those men when they skip into the woods.

"So far our road has lost three engines out of a total of nine and has had any number of cars smashed into kindling wood. Until the present disaster I had no idea of the destructive force of dynamite. We escaped miraculously, but I am sure the insurgents did not know we were on board, or they would not have blown up the train. My father, General Ignacio Agramonte, gave up his life for the Cuban cause, and nearly all of our family, as you know, are in the field. Mother, Sister Herminia, my wife and myself will soon join you in the United States. We have left the old home here and are ready to do anything for Cuba libre."

WORKBAGS

How Two of These Very Convenient Articles May Be Easily Made.

Workbags are almost as varied in style and [illegible] as the work that is placed within them. So much ingenuity and taste are expended in making them that their beauty and convenience have almost displaced the old time workbasket, while the workbox and stand are scarcely ever seen. We might almost call it an era of bags, for they are now made for scores of purposes unthought of a decade ago. Every holiday season furnishes some novelties in bags, till it seems as though invention could no further go, and where formerly a woman had two or three bags at most she now counts her possessions of this sort by dozens.

EMPIRE WORKBAG.

The empire workbag is made of blue plush or corduroy. Take a square of the material of any desired size, round off the corners and line with rose colored silk, adding an interlining of canvas, which keeps the bag in good shape. A half handkerchief piece of rich pompadour brocade, with the lower corner rounded off, and the whole edged with a gimp or a frill of narrow lace, is draped around the bag, straight across on one side, the ends fastening under a short pocket of the brocade, which is intended to hold thimbles, emery and wax or other small conveniences. On the opposite side is an escutcheonlike tab of plush or velveteen, crossed diagonally with gimp, lined with chamois and finished on the edge with a ruche of frill. It is fastened only at the top and serves to hold pins and needles. The bag is drawn up by ribbons run through gilt curtain rings sewed to the edge at distances of three or four inches.

The smallest illustration shows one of the most complete and convenient all around workbags ever devised, while it is also one of the prettiest. It is made of ribbon, either a wide sash ribbon or plain and brocaded ribbon overhanded together. The model bag is of plain violet satin ribbon with violet brocaded ribbon between. A disk of bronze morocco, 5 inches in diameter, bound with narrow ribbon of the same color, forms the bottom and is overhanded to a ribbon covered disk of cardboard, just as the favorite little pocket pincushions are made, and when the bag is finished the seam is stuck full of pins.

A strip of 2 inch violet ribbon surrounds the lower edge of the bag inside and is divided by lines of dainty feather stitching into tiny pockets for thread, silk, buttons, etc. The bag should be seamed up first, finished around the top

A DAINTY BAG.

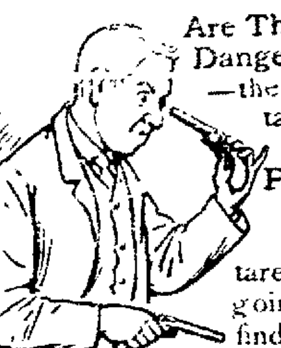
with a ribbon through which to run the draw strings, and then have the ribbon for the pockets put on, after which it should be gathered and overhanded to the bottom disk. When used in traveling, the top of the bag, drawn in closely with the draw string, can be thrust down into the center, this shutting the pockets completely, so that nothing can tumble out. There is room in the center for needlebook, scissors, a bit of work or anything else wanted.—Demorest.

Trained Nurses In Germany.

A noteworthy innovation in Germany is the introduction of trained nurses such as other countries are blessed with. Heretofore the caretakers of the poor and the sick have for the most part been illiterate, incompetent and awkward, if kindly, peasant women, who have taken but a three or six months' course in nursing. Even the deaconesses of good families have had to contend with a sadly insufficient knowledge of the duties and responsibilities connected with their calling. Now, a nurse's training is to extend over two years, with the best of opportunities for medical and surgical study in the clinics and hospitals, an immeasurable gain for both physicians and patients.

Women Illustrators.

A field in which women are doing an increasing amount of work each year is that of newspaper and magazine illustrating. At all the art schools this fact is amply attested to. In the Art Students' league two-thirds of the students are women, and a goodly proportion of them are devoting themselves exclusively to this branch of art. It is the testimony of those most competent to judge that women will soon do as good work in this field as men, to whom the palm of superiority has heretofore been given. Already individual women do as well as men, but the claim is for the elevation of the average standard.—New York Times.



Are They Dangerous—the imitations of Pearline? How are you going to find out? A few washings with them won't show any damage. It's only after some months, when your clothes go to pieces suddenly, that the danger can be seen and proved.

Are you willing to risk your own clothes in the experiment? Use the original washing compound—Pearline. All the others are founded upon that. Will it pay to use these imitations? Figure up all that they may offer—prize packages, cheap prices, or whatever it may be—and put it against what you may lose.

Beware of imitations. 310 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

In His Enthusiasm.

Judge (to prisoner)—Why did you take only the money, and leave the basket of silver?

Prisoner—Because it was too heavy.

Judge (excitedly)—Aren't you ashamed of yourself, you lazy man?—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

When most needed it is not unusual for your family physician to be away from home. Such was the experience of Mr. J. Y. Shenck, editor of the Caddo, Ind. Ter., *Banner*, when his little girl, two years of age, was threatened with a severe attack of croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for a doctor, but as our family physician was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it in the future." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Melville Bros.' next to Post Office. C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 7740.

Ex. Doc. 6. Page 243.

The Lima National Bank, of Lima, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs. Frank L. Langan, et al, Defendants. } Allen Common Pleas

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th, A. D. 1896,

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the city of Lima Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Inlot sixteen hundred and ninety three (1693) in Jameson's second addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $500.00.

Inlot seventeen hundred and twenty (1720) in Jameson's second addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $750.00

The east half of inlot seventeen hundred and twenty one (1721) in Jameson's second addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $400.00.

Inlot sixteen hundred and ninety-two (1692) in Jameson's second addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $200.00.

The west half of inlot seventeen hundred and twenty-one (1721) in Jameson's second addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $500.00.

Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, December 17th, A. D. 1895.

I. R. Longsworth and Cable & Parmenter plaintiff's attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8578.

Ex. Doc. 8. Page 245

William Smeiding, plaintiff, vs. Jennie Nix, et al. Defendants. } Allen Common Pleas

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Lima Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th, A. D. 1896,

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on north Tanner street, in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing thirty (30) feet south of the northeast corner of inlot number five (5), old number, new number four hundred and sixty two (462) in McHenry's addition to the town, now city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio; thence south on the west line of Tanner street thirty-three (33) feet; thence west parallel with the south line of said lot No. 462, fifty (50) feet to the west line of said lot No. 462; thence north on said west line thirty three (33) feet; thence east fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $933.00.

Terms of Sale:—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, December 11th, 1895.

Hoagland & Creps, plaintiff's attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Charles P. Collins, resident in the city of Bradford, McKean county, State of Pennsylvania; P. H. Adams, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 21st day of December, 1895 George P. Waldorf filed his cross petition in the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen County, Ohio, case number 7570, praying for partition of lot number two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (2832) and part of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six (36) township three (3) south, range six (6) east, both in the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, and that said parties are required to answer on or before the 15th day of February 1896, or decree will be taken against them.

12-21 6w GEORGE P. WALDORF.

NOTICE.

LIMA, OHIO, December 19, 1895.

T. Armstrong, Esq., Alliance, Ohio. You are hereby notified that on Saturday, January 4th, 1896, at 2 o clock p. m. I will offer for sale a certain colt, foaled in 1893, said cold having star on nose, two white hind heels and being in height 15¾ hands, to satisfy a lien I have thereon in the sum of two hundred and seventy-six and 91-100 ($276.91) dollars, for food furnished to, and care taken of the same, said sale to be conducted at The Lima Stock Farm, south of Lima, in section seven, township four south, range seven east Allen county, Ohio.

7-10t J. C. LIFFEMAN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8[illegible]

Ex. Doc. [illegible] Page 3[illegible]

First National Bank of Wapakoneta Ohio, plaintiff vs. Allen Spyker et al defendant } Allen Common Pleas

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, A. D. 1896,

Between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m. the following described lands and tenements, situate in the City of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio and described as follows, to-wit:

Being inlot number 2297, being [illegible] feet except thirty six feet off of the [illegible] side of said lot 2297 and ten (10) feet off of the south side of inlot 2298 [illegible] feet in [illegible] addition to the city of Lima Allen county, Ohio.

Appraised at $[illegible]

Inlot number 172[illegible] and 172[illegible] in [illegible] second addition to the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio.

Inlot 172[illegible] appraised at $[illegible]

Inlot 172[illegible] appraised at $[illegible]

Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, December 27, 1895.

Layton & Stueve, Plaintiff's attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 78[illegible]

Ex. Doc. 8 Page 2[illegible]

Kelsey & Freeman, Plaintiffs, vs. Sylvester M. Finch, Defendant } Allen Common Pleas

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11th, A. D. 1896,

between the hours of one (1) o'clock and four (4) o'clock p. m. the following described lands and tenements, situate on south Main street in the city of Lima, Allen county, state of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit.

Tract No. 2—A part of the west half of the southwest fractional quarter of section number thirty-one (31), township number three (3) south, range number seven (7) east and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot number 2494; thence north sixteen and ½ feet; thence east thirty-three and ½ feet; thence south sixteen and ½ feet; thence west thirty-three and ½ feet to the place of beginning, containing five hundred, fifty-two and ¾ square feet, more or less. Appraised at $50.00.

Tract No. 3—Also, *the undivided one-half* of inlot two thousand, four hundred and ninety-four (2494) in Ehrich's addition to the said city of Lima, Ohio. Appraised at $500.00

Tract No 4—Also, *the undivided one-half* of a tract of land commencing at a point in the east line of Main street in the said city of Lima, Ohio, fifty two and ½ feet north of the southwest corner of outlot number twenty-eight (28) in the original plat of the town, now city of Lima, Ohio; thence east one hundred and twenty six feet to a point; thence north thirty feet to a point; thence west one hundred and twenty-six feet to a point in the east line of said Main street; thence south on said east line of said Main street thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning, being a part of said outlot number twenty-eight.

Appraised at $500.00.

Tract No. 5.—Also, *the undivided one-half* of thirty-eight feet off the south side of the following described premises: Beginning at the center of Main street in the City of Lima, Ohio, seventeen and 15-100 chains north of a stone on the south line of section number thirty-one (31), township number three (3) south, range number seven (7) east, where the said street crosses the township line road between townships number three and four south, range seven east; thence west three and ½ chains; thence north two and 18-100 chains; thence east three and ½ chains; thence south two and 18-100 chains to the place of beginning containing 763-1000 of an acre of land, being thirty-eight (38) feet off the south side of land deeded by Margaret Cunningham to Martha L. McCormick and recorded in Vol. 12 at page 236 of the deed records of said Allen county.

Appraised at $450.00.

Tract No. 8 Also, the undivided one-half of a tract of land beginning in the center of Main street in the City of Lima, Ohio, seventeen and 15 100 chains north of a stone in the south line of section number thirty-one (31), township number three (3) south, range number seven (7) east, where said street crosses the township line road between townships number three and four south, range number seven east; thence west on a line of land deeded by Margaret Cunningham to Martha L. McCormick, three and ½ chains; thence south twelve feet; thence east three and ½ chains; thence north twelve feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $142.00.

Terms of Sale —Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, December 5th, 1895.

J. O. Ohler, attorney for Worthington & Co

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 5549.

Sabra T. Hurlburt, Plaintiff, vs. John Bates, et al, Defendants, } Allen Common Pleas.

By virtue of a writ of sale, issued from the Probate Court, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th, A. D. 1896,

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on east Market street, in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Inlot number twenty-one (21) in Barr's addition extended to the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, as platted by W. O. Dalzell, district assessor of the first and fourth wards of said city.

Save and except therefrom fifty-five (55) feet off the west side of said lot. Said plat was executed May 22nd, 1880, and recorded May 28th, 1880, in volume 3, pages 26 and 27 of the Allen county, Ohio, plat record.

Appraised at $166.00 Free from dower estate of Fannie Bates.

Terms of Sale:—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio.

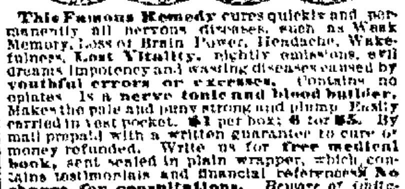
Lima, Ohio, December 12, 1895.

Mottor & Mackenzie, plaintiff's attorneys.

"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.



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THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every postoffice in Allen county. THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing list attests its superiority over all competitors.

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In Case of War.

A broad smile of genuine amusement must now be wreathing the countenances of the followers of Mr. Gladstone at the snarl into which Lord Salisbury and his Conservatives have got themselves. Salisbury stands as the representative of the jingo party in Great Britain, the party that always wanted to fight. If it should come to a war between us and Great Britain, the real sympathies of every nation in Europe, except Spain, would be on our side, not because they like us, but because they do not like England. England stands alone, insular, self sufficient and unsympathetic. The feeling she puts out to them they put back toward her with interest. Nothing would please them better than to see her involved in a dispute with us. It would be the signal for Russia instantly to renew her aggressions on the British northern boundary in India. Germany and France would reach out for more territory in Africa, and they would not be particular whether their reach overlapped British claims or not. She would have to drop all mediation in the Turkish question and perhaps lose Egypt to France. She would have her hands so full with us that she could no longer look out for her trade interests in Japan and China.

The British isles have a population in round numbers of 40,000,000. Of these people 5,000,000 are Irish, and they, almost to a man, would keep up such a fire in the rear that it would require a large part of the British army to hold them in order. Ireland would welcome nothing so much as an English war with the United States.

It is true that England has an army of 200,000 men, while we have only 25,000. But in a week's time we could put 1,000,000 men in the field from our population of 65,000,000. It is true that England has 564 warships, while we have only 71. But how quickly we can build fighting vessels was shown during the civil war. Besides what good would all her navy do England in case of a war with us? She could not hurt our foreign commerce, for we have none. Our products are shipped in British vessels, and England would be turning her guns on her own ships and subjects if she attacked merchantmen from our shores.

It is true that England might batter down Boston and possibly New York, but that would not amount to anything. In 48 hours we would take possession of Canada and British America, and they would be ours forever. What is more, at least half the inhabitants of those regions would be glad of it. Finally Great Britain has $1,000,000,000 more or less invested in the United States regularly paying her people dividends. Can she afford to throw all that away?

If the editors of leading British newspapers have any friends at all in this country, the best service these friends can do is to get it into the heads of the British editors, with a chisel and mallet if necessary, that the stir among Americans on the Venezuelan question is not a mere election dodge, neither a political "twisting of the British lion's tail." On the contrary, there is only one mind among the American people—and this a very serious and earnest one—that Great Britain shall not have everything her own way with weak and helpless Venezuela. Moreover, the hearts of all the American people are moved as the heart of one man to fight if necessary, fully aware at the same time of the serious consequences of a declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States. They would hate it, but they would do it. The sooner the British press makes its readers aware of this solid and solemn fact the better.

What Pokagon Thinks.

Simon Pokagon is a full blood Indian of the tribe of the Pottawatomies. He is a chief, but he long ago abandoned the wild ways of his ancestors and educated himself like a white man, adopting at the same time the white man's dress and ways, such as they are.

Pokagon some time ago made a tour through Indian Territory to see for himself what it is like. The brief summary of his travels in The Review of Reviews is a story every member of the United States congress ought to read and ponder. The Pottawatomie chief found the common people, both white and red, in the territory living in ignorance and abject poverty. The "squaw men" had gobbled all the lands, and it was not possible for the poor to get even homes, since the United States government had granted to each head of a family as much land as he could fence in or plow around. Under this extremely elastic provision Pokagon found one "squaw man" who owned a hundred thousand acres of land. The renegade white had taken an Indian wife and then, with the devilish greed and guile of his race, taken possession of all this ground. With two or three such creatures in every county there would be actually no land at all left for the very ones to whom it was alloted. There are now 300,000 whites in the territory; of Indians, half breeds and all, only 65,000.

Pokagon interviewed "a high headed half breed" who was a member of the legislature and "owned" 60,000 acres of land. When the old Pottawatomie asked if he did not know that the government had given the land to be held in common and in trust for all members of the tribe, the fellow answered, "You common Indians cannot understand the spirit of national affairs." When, therefore, the remonstrances come from Indian Territory against the allotment of lands in severalty, it will not be hard to decide from what source they come. Your white man or half breed who owns a hundred thousand acres of land and calls himself an Indian is not going to give up that land for the government itself if he can help it.

"And so it is our people are imposed upon and are becoming mixed with the vilest of white men, who are much worse than savages, as is shown by the devil that is born and developed in the half breeds," writes Pokagon. As to the remedy, he says eloquently:

> Break up as soon as possible the last vestige of tribal relations. Teach them to know that they owe allegiance to no man on earth except the great chief of the United States. Make each one a present of a beautiful United States flag. They take easily to object lessons, and will soon learn to love the stars and stripes and take great pride in feeling its image in their hearts. They must be taught that they cannot longer live as their fathers did, but must live as white men do or else lie down and die before the cruel march of civilization.

A few years ago nobody in America thought of going around the Mediterranean coast, stopping at Gibraltar, Algiers and in Egypt, for a cold weather tour. Then some genius hit upon the happy idea of planning excursions for this classic region and taking in the western Italian cities on the route. Some of the finest liners, that had been formerly laid up for want of passengers during the cold months, were chartered and the winter exodus from America to Europe began. Jan. 1 the steamers start out and leave at regular intervals up to March 1. It is becoming more and more popular to spend the first three months of the year cruising around the coast of the Mediterranean. There, when the blizzards howl and bite in his native land, the American glides on day after day under sunny skies and with warm, spicy breezes blowing him over the shining waters of the blue midland sea. He gazes on the lands "where it is always afternoon," the lands where people never hustle, and it calms his restless, nervous soul. It does him good. It warms and fills out that artistic side of his nature which has been so long repressed by hard, practical necessities.

Over a hundred years ago the custom of making New Year's calls on the president was inaugurated. President and Mrs. Washington received callers with all the stately courtesy still existent in those days in a nation not very far removed from monarchy. The ceremonies were much the same as those observed now, except there were fewer flowers and there was less handshaking. Grabbing a president by the hand and wagging his arm like a pump handle were considered too great a familiarity toward the chief executive 100 years ago. It ought to be so now, seeing how many people there are that attend presidential receptions.

A Contented Hustler.

Neighbor—Business picking up any?

Brown—Yes; I am thankful to say that it has. The hard times are over. I've got employment for my wife and both my little girls. Nothing like hustling.—Bel Air Democrat.

When the Emperor Henry in 1194 captured Salerno, he ordered the wives and daughters of the leading citizens to be put up at auction and sold, and all these unhappy ladies were thus disposed of to a brutal soldiery.

There is a sort of economy in Providence that one shall excel where another is defective, in order to make them more useful to each other and mix them in society.—Addison.

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

Nicotine Neutralized

ANTI-NERVOUS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

"Old Hutch" Dying.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—B. P. Hutchinson, doubtless the most widely known veteran of the Chicago wheat pit, is seriously, if not critically, ill at the home of his son-in-law, E. A. Lancaster.

Battleship Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The twin sister of the new battleship Kearsarge has been named by Secretary Herbert after the state of Kentucky.

No One Killed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The powder house at Rome exploded. No one was killed.

Deed of a Desperado.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Dec. 28.—Tom Potts, charged with the murder of John Lanier and recently released from jail on bail, stabbed and mortally wounded Mott Bright. Bright was an important witness against him. Potts has not yet been arrested. If caught he will probably be roughly handled.

Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A meeting of the committees of Harvard university and the University of Pennsylvania was held at the Fifth Avenue hotel to consider the matter of an intercollegiate athletic meeting to be held next spring. May 16, 1896, was selected as the day of the meeting and the usual track events will form the program.

His Mania Is Biting.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Dec. 28.—John Sterling of Ellwood is in jail awaiting trial on a charge of mayhem. At Ellwood he almost bit off a finger from the hand of Jacob Blood, and Patrick Shields, the owner of the house, who interfered will likely lose a thumb. Sterling has bit others, and says he cannot control himself.

Chicago Vegetarians.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A bloodless feast will be partaken of at the Great Northern hotel this evening. In Chicago, the greatest meat packing city of the world, a society is carrying on warfare against the eating of flesh. The dinner of today will be the holiday banquet of the Chicago Vegetarian society.

No Fears For the Miowera.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Shipping men do not seem alarmed for the fate of the steamer Miowera, which towed the disabled steamship Strathnevis five days and disappeared in a gale after breaking her tow line. It is thought now that the Miowera turned back and headed for Honolulu to coal.

Washed Overboard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The steamer Schleswig, from Haytian ports, brings the news of the loss of Captain Batchelor of the British steamer Ardle during a heavy gale on December 13th. While trying to secure a deck load Captain Batchelor was washed overboard.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Warmer; southerly winds.

For Indiana—Warmer; southwesterly winds.

For West Virginia—Fair and warmer; light southerly winds.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Dec. 27.

New York.

Beef—Family, $10 00@12 00; extra mess, $8 00; packed, $10 00@11 00. Cut meats — Pickled bellies, 4½@5½c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 8¼@8½c. Lard—Western steam closed at $5 55 asked. Pork—Old mess, $8 75@9 25; family, $12 75; short clear, $12 00@14 00.

Butter—Western dairy, 11@19c; do creamery, 17@25c; do factory, 11@18c; Elgins, 25c; imitation creamery, 15@22c; state dairy, 13@24c; creamery, 20@25c. Cheese—State large, 7¼@10c; small, 7¾@10½c; part skims, 3½@5c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 20@24c; western fresh, 20@21c.

Wheat—67⅝c. Corn—34c. Oats—23¼c. Rye—42@45c.

Chicago.

Cattle — Fair to best beeves, $3 15@4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 50; mixed cows and bulls, $1 50@3 50; Texans, $2 70@3 50; western, $2 25@3 80.

Hogs—Light, $3 40@3 62½; rough packing and shipping, $3 30@3 55; mixed and butchers', $3 35@3 55; heavy packing and shipping, $3 40@3 65; pigs, $2 40@3 50.

Sheep—Native, $1 75@3 25; western, $2 00@3 10; Texans, $1 00@2 70. Lambs — $3 00@4 50.

Wheat—54⅝c. Corn — 25⅝c. Rye — 33c. Oats—17c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle — Prime, $4 15@4 30; fair to good butchers', $3 60@3 80; bulls, cows and stags, $1 50@3 00.

Hogs — Heavy, $3 40@3 50; medium, $3 00@3 75; roughs, $2 00@3 75.

Sheep and lambs—Choice sheep, $3 00@3 20; common, 50c@$1 25; choice lambs, $2 50@4 50; exports, $3 10@3 70.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Market dull.

Hogs—Yorkers, $3 75@3 80; roughs, common to good, $3 25@3 40; mediums and heavies, $3 65; pigs, $3 40.

Sheep and Lambs—Extras, $2 40@2 85; good prime, $2 50@3 00; common, $2 25@2 50, spring lambs, $4 50@4 75. Veal calves, $6 00@8 75.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 65c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 26½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 20½c. Rye—No. 2, 35c.

Lard—$5 15. Bulk meats—$4 37½. Bacon—$5 51.

Hogs—$3 15@3 70. Cattle—$2 50@4 40. Sheep—$1 00@3 25. Lambs—$2 75@4 25.

Toledo.

Wheat — 64c. Corn — No. 2 mixed, 27½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 19c. Rye—38c. Cloverseed—$4 15.

GOV. M'KINLEY'S PROMISE.

But He Did Not Get a Return Promise From Governor Morton.

If it becomes clear at the St. Louis convention that Governor McKinley cannot be nominated, the Ohio delegation will go to Governor Morton, providing Governor McKinley is able to fulfill a promise made during his recent visit to Atlanta. The promise was entirely voluntary and was so earnest that there can be no doubt of Governor McKinley's intention to live up to it.

The promise was made about 5:30 p. m., Sept. 21, Veterans' day, when the two governors, who had been the central figures, were in their carriage returning to their hotel. In the carriage with them were ex-Governor Rufus Brown Bullock of Georgia and Colonel Ashley W. Cole, Governor Morton's private secretary. The carriage had scarcely started when Governor McKinley is said to have placed his hands on Governor Morton's shoulders and said:

"Governor, you would make a magnificent president of these United States, and next to myself I would rather see you nominated than any man I know of. I promise, if the chances go against me and it appears that I cannot be nominated, to swing the Ohio delegation over to you, providing I have the power to do so."

Then Governor McKinley sat back in his seat, and for a full minute nobody in the carriage spoke. The gentleman from Ohio looked questioningly at ex-Governor Bullock and Colonel Cole. Then he spoke again and revealed what he had hoped to accomplish. Turning again to Governor Morton, he said:

"Well, now I have spoken and declared myself, what have you got to say?"

This made it clear that he had hoped to secure from the New York governor a similar pledge, but he was mistaken.

Governor Morton, with a little smile, thanked Governor McKinley for his contingent promise for help and then added in the quiet, self contained way that is a part of his character:

"It is impossible for me to say anything about the matter, for my mind is still unsettled concerning it. It is too early to speak, the situation is not sufficiently clear, and things have not yet shaped themselves."

Governor McKinley was clearly disappointed. He sank back in his seat and was silent for some time. He probably saw his mistake, but that he regretted it has not appeared. Anyway, he bound himself in the presence of witnesses to do all he could to make Governor Morton the second choice of the state of Ohio.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PRESS OF THE NATION.

General Verdict That the President Should Be Sustained.

President Cleveland has taken precisely the stand in his Venezuelan message which Americans who are not jingoes, but who are keenly alive to the honor, the interest, the traditions of the country, hoped he would take.—San Francisco Examiner (Dem.).

By his message of yesterday Grover Cleveland assumes the rightful position of a president of the United States. He maintains the dignity of the nation. He asserts the principle of a true Americanism. He places himself at the head of the people. — San Francisco Call (Rep.).

Mr. Cleveland's message does not necessarily mean war, but it means that Great Britain will have to recognize the Monroe doctrine and come down.—New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem.).

Cleveland's message is an exhibition of American backbone which every American will applaud. Petty indeed is the soul that would refuse on account of personal dislike to sustain this patriotic utterance of President Cleveland.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

President Cleveland will have the support of the American people irrespective of party.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

THE WEED IN KANSAS.

Newton Has a Ladies' Smoking Club Called the Sparrow.

The only ladies' smoking club known to exist in Kansas has just been discovered in Newton and is named the Sparrow. The Sparrows have a select clubroom, elegantly fitted up with the most luxurious furnishings, including divans in profusion and all the paraphernalia of a smokers' club. There are books and periodicals, but it is in no sense a literary club. It is composed exclusively of young women, the number being limited to nine.

When one member marries or leaves the city, another lady is elected to fill the vacancy, and it is said there are always several applications awaiting action. It was only by accident that this exclusive secret association was discovered, but it has been in existence for a long time. The room belonging to the Sparrows is on Main street and is a genuine clubroom. All its members are included in Newton's "swell set."—St. Louis Republic.

What Congressmen Read.

"What books are the most popular with the new congressmen?" I asked a bookseller.

"Books on etiquette," he answered. "The demand is so great we cannot fill it. We sold 20 such books yesterday, and I have today sent a large order to my publishers, for at this rate my stock will soon be exhausted."—Washington Post.

Number of Hairs In a Beard.

A Pottstown barber has found a new occupation for spare moments. He has counted the number of hairs in a man's beard whom he shaved. When the lather dried which had been used in shaving, it was not difficult, although tedious, to count the hairs, which numbered 12,662.—Philadelphia Record.

WE HEREBY

Extend to all of the people of Allen county the compliments of the season; Wishing everyone a very happy New Year, and that all may live long and prosper.

We desire to say also that our Calendars for 1896 are now ready. Call and get one.

OWEN FRANCIS.

—THE—

First National Bank

LIMA, OHIO.

CAPITAL . . . . $100,000.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

S. S. WHEELER PRESIDENT.
C. S. BRICE, VICE PRESIDENT.
C. D. CRITES, CASHIER.
F. C. CUNNINGHAM, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

Brevity is not Only the soul Of wit, But Of Advertising.

Ladies' warm lin[ed] Shoes, 75c up.

Ladies' Dongola K[id] Shoes, $1.00 up

Children's Scho[ol] Shoes, at all prices

Rubber Footwear Endless Variety.

Men's Combinati[on] Felt and Overs $2.[00] up.

If you are needing anything in the Boot [and] Shoe line, our prices will surely fetch you.

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—THE—

Commercial Investment Bank

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Nos. 206 and 208 West High Street, - Lima, O.

Government, State, County, Municipal and School Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages, Commercial Paper, Bank and Industrial Stocks bought and sold. We buy only that which has merit, and sell only that which we guarantee.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

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J. H. HUNTLEY M. D.,

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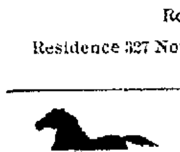
Residence 327 North Elizabeth Street.



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I have money to loan on good city and farm property in sums to suit, at lowest terms and rates of interest. No delay. Give me a call before making arrangements elsewhere.

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On farm or city property in any amount. Quickest and best accommodations in Northwestern Ohio.

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I have Eastern money to loan at a very low rate of interest. Why pay 8 and 9 per cent when you can get it so cheap. Call on me before you borrow.

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BARGAINS . . . SPECIAL . . . BARGAINS

INVENTORY SALE!!!

Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 30 and 31

Preparatory to our yearly invoice, we wish to close out the balance of our stock of Holiday goods which, owing to the inclemency of the season, is larger than usual.

To make them go quickly and avoid packing,
We will cut the prices in two.

This includes—
Lamps,
Fancy China,
White China for decorating Parlor and Music Cabinets,
Lemonade and Wine Sets,
Jardiniers,
Toilet Sets,
Christy Bread, Cake and Pairing Knives, 38c,
Glassware,
Japanese Tea Kettles 10c.
Wine and Champagne Glasses,
Pictures, Easels and Screens.

REMEMBER these are the last two days that you can get tickets on those elegant prizes to be seen in our south show window

$750.00 worth will be given away in our store at 10 o'clocka. m. Wednesday morning, Jan. 1st, '96. All are cordially invited to attend.

HOOVER BROS., LIMA, OHIO.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima. Corrected December 8, 1895:

P., F. W. & C. R. R.

No. 4—Going East, Daily,			1 45 am
" 06—	"	"	8 30 am
" 28—	"	" ex. Sunday,	3 15 pm
" —	"	"	9 20 pm
" 2—	"	" Limited	10 00 pm
" 39—Going West,	"	" ex. Sunday,	6 25 am
" 9—	"	"	2 50 pm
" 31—	"	"	3 44 pm
" 15—	"	"	1 45 am
" 5—	"	" Limited	3 33 am

C., H. & D. R. R.

No. 14—Going North,	daily ex. Sunday		6 10 am
" 60—	"	Sunday only	7 40 am
" 2—	"	daily ex. Sunday	8 25 am
" 8—	"	"	1 50 pm
" 8—	"	"	5 00 pm
" 12—	"	"	9 50 am
" 11—Going South	"	ex Sunday	5 45 am
" 61—	"	Sunday only	7 25 am
" 1—	"	daily ex. Sunday	9 25 am
" 5—	"	"	1 15 pm
" 9—	"	"	6 05 pm
" 7—	"	"	2 15 am

L. E. & W. R. R.

No. 6—Going East,	daily ex. Sunday		7:20 a m
" 4—	"	"	1:40 p m
" 2—	"	"	7:20 p m
" 1—	West,	"	9 35 a m
" 5—	"	"	4:50 p m
" 3—	"	"	2:45 a m

C. & E. R. R.

Local—Going East,	daily ex. Sunday		7 00 a m
No. 2—	"	"	3:30 p m
" 8—	"	"	9:15 p m
" 12—	"	"	2:50 a m
Local—	West	"	7:00 a m
No 1—	"	"	10:37 a m
" 5—	"	"	11:46 a m
" 3—	"	"	12:42 p m

OHIO SOUTHERN.

Leaves.		Arrives
8:00 a m	Daily Except Sunday	12:30 noon
3:40 p m	" " "	7:20 p m

PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED

In Honor of a Number of Guests from Out of the City.

Mrs. N. Buck and Miss Anna Davis entertained quite a number of their friends last evening in honor of friends who are visiti g in the city. Among the guests from a distance were Mr. Pete McCown and Miss Brown, of Montana; Miss Dora Holtz, of Ft. Wayne; Mr. George Bolden, of Forest; Mr. George Camble, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Lizzie Buck, of Toledo. The evening was spent in music and games after which an elegant repast was served.

They all remained until a late hour then wishing all a happy New Year, departed, feeling very much delighted over the evenings entertainment.

If there is any one thing that needs to be purified, it is politics, so the reformer says, and many agree thereto. But blood tells, and as a blood purifier and liver corrector Simmons Liver Regulator is the best medicine. "I use it in preference to any other."—So wrote Mr. S. M. Hysell, of Middleport, Ohio. And Dr. D. S. Russell, of Farmville, Va., writes, "It fulfills all you promise for it."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE LADIES

Will Assist in the New Years Reception

To be Held at the Y M. C. A. Building—Association Notes.

The Ladies Auxiliary held a very good meeting yesterday afternoon, and decided to assist in the New Years reception. They will serve refreshments, decorate the rooms and in various ways help to make the reception a success.

There will be no Sunday school lesson study to-night, as to-morrow is the review lesson.

The gymnasium classes, which have been taking a vacation during the holidays will begin regular work again on Thursday of next week, with the boys class at 4 o'clock. business men meet Friday at 4:15 o'clock: clerks at 8 o'clock: juniors Saturday at 9:30 o'clock, and seniors at 8 o'clock. Many are planning to enter for the first time. Many business men realize that such exercise is just what they need and what they must have if they would keep up their health to the proper standard, and they are joining the classes.

Training classes meet as usual tomorrow.

The membership committee is planning to make another effort to get in new members during the month of January, the details of which will be made known very soon.

The Association will keep open house on New Year from 2 o'clock until 10 o'clock p. m. There will be two receptions. In the afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock there will be a reception for men, with mu ic, refreshments, gymnasium exhibition and the art loan. In the evening from 7:30 to 10 o'clock there will be a reception to the public in general, with a fine programme and basket ball game. Everybody will be made welcome.

Come to the last men's meeting of the year, to-morrow at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. J. G. Thomas will deliver an address suitable to the season of the year. There will be good singing. All men are very cordially invited.

Frank M. Griffin,

Teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar, and all band and orchestral instruments. Terms, 75c per lesson. Room 14, Commercial block. 1t

The largest entry lists, the greatest number of choirs ever entered in competition at an Ohio Eistiddfod, the largest number of singers to compete, one of the finest conductors in the world and a great chorus leader as adjudicator of music will make Lima Eisteddfod on New Years day a big day for Lima and for this great Welsh institution.

Don't miss the Eisteddfod. It will be the greatest musical day Lima has ever had. Large prizes, fine music, excellent singers and players, short spicy speeches, big choruses, all will add to the pleasure of the day. Be there.

IN COLORED SOCIETY

A Swell Wedding Occurred Last Night.

One of the most prominent social events in colored circles this season was the marriage of Miss Frances Harper to Mr. Silas Freeman which occurred at the home of the brides parents, 132 south Tanner street, at 8:30 o'clock last evening.

The bride is the daughter of Harry Harper, veterinary, and the groom a prominent chef, formerly at the French House, but now employed at a prominent hotel in Sheboygan, Wis The ceremony was performed by Rev. Carter, of the colored Baptist church, and was witnessed by twenty-five immediate relatives and friends of the bride and groom.

The bride wore a beautiful wedding gown of white silk, with pearl trimmings, and the bridesmaid, Miss Hattie Shaffer, was attired in lemon silk, with pearl and lace trimmings The groomsman was Henry Harper, brother of the bride.

The ceremony was followed by the usual congratulations and an elaborate supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman left at 1:45 o'clock this morning for their future home in Sheboygan, Wis.

THE COUNTY SHERIFF

Causes a Postponement of the Kendall-Long Fight.

Dave Kendall, the English pugilist, who has been training at the Taylor House, for several weeks, being matched to fight C. Lang, of Bridgeport, Pa., was to have left on L. E & W. train 1, at 9:20 o'clock this morning for Red Key, Ind, where the fight was booked to be pulled off to-night, but on account of the warnings of an Indiana sheriff, Kendall is still in town.

He received a telegram last evening fr m his manager at Red Key, stating that the sheriff would not permit the fight.

This morning Kendall received another telegram from his manager instructing him to continue training until further orders. It is rumored that an effort will be made to pull the fight off at Union City, Ind., within a week or two.

Ladies Eisteddfod Chorus

Special meeting this evening in Choral Hall, 6:30 o'clock. Let all members be present.

MRS. AMELIA DAVIS, Leader.

SABBATH SERVICES.

EPWORTH M. E. CHURCH.

Sunday School, 9 a. m.; Epworth League, 6 p m.: preaching at 7 p. m. by pastor. Meetings continued. You are welcome.

E. T. DAILEY, Pastor.

ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Union street. Being the last Sunday of the year, services appropriate to the closing year will be held at the morning hour, 10:15. At 7 p. m. the pastor will preach a New Year's sermon. Sunday School at 9 a. m. A cordial invitation to all.

CARL ACKERMANN, Pastor.

GENERAL SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH,

corner west Spring and Pierce streets. Sunday School at 9:15 a. m, public worship at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. Everybody invited. I. J. MILLER, Pastor.

GRACE M E. CHURCH.

Sunday School, 9 a. m; sermon at 10 a. m. by Rev. E. Duden; class meeting, 11 a. m.; Epworth League at 6 p. m.—subject, "The Watchword for the Coming Year," Perry Metzgar, leader: sermon by pastor at 7 p. m. All are welcome.

S. BAUMGARDNER, Pastor.

WEST LIMA MISSION CHURCH,

corner of High and Cole streets. Sunday School at 2 p. m.; preaching at 6:30 p. m: class meeting, Friday evening at 7 o'clock. COMMITTEE.

CALVARY REFORMED CHURCH,

corner High and Cemetery streets. Preaching and holy communion, 10 a. m; preaching at 7 p. m; Sunday School, 3 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7. All are welcomed.

DANIEL BURGHALTER, Pastor.

MAIN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sabbath School at 9 a. m; New Year's sermon at 10:15; Mission School, Solarville, at 2 p m; Junior Endeavor at 2:30; Senior Endeavor at 6, and preaching at 7. Prayer service at 7 Thursday evening. All made welcome.

W. G. SMITH, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. J G. Fraser, D. D., of Cleveland, will preach at 10 a m., subject, "The Power of Influence" Sabbath school at 11:30 a. m; Y. P. S C. E. at 6 p. m, preaching at 7 p. m., subject, "The Story of a Year." Seats free and everybody welcome.

MARKET ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

corner west Market and West streets. The pastor, Rev. R. J. Thomson, will preach at 10 a. m., appropriate to the closing year, subject, "Life's Review in the Death of Aaron." At 7 p. m. S. S. Christmas missionary exercises: S S. at 11:30, review conducted by the pastor; Y. P. S. C. E. 6 p. m The public cordially invited. All free to attend. Mr. Thomas Peate, basso, will sing at the morning service.

CHRIST CHURCH.

North and West streets Holy communion, Sunday, at 7:30 a. m.: morning prayer and sermon at 10 o'clock: Sunday school at 11:30 a m.: evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock. The Christmas music will be repeated. Full choir rehearsal this evening at 7 o'clock.

REV. C. B. CRAWFORD, Rector.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor, Geo. Byron Morse. Morning worship at 10. Bible school at 11:30. Junior Union at 2:30 B. Y. P. U. prayer meeting at 6. Preaching at 7.

NORTH LIMA BAPTIST SCHOOL

Meets at 2:30, north Jefferson street.

F. A. THOMAS, Supt.

SOUTH LIMA BAPTIST SCHOOL.

Meets at 2:30, corner Forest avenue and Vine street.

C. C. KLUMPH, Supt.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Tanner street, Rev. J. H. Hunton, pastor. Worship and sermon at 10:15 a. m Sunday school at 9 a. m. Young People's Luther Society at 6 p. m. Seats free and all are invited to these services.

STREET TALK.

Elmer Duden, of the South Side, who is studying for the ministry at the Ohio Wesleyan University, will preach his initiatory sermon from the pulpit of Grace M. E. church tomorrow morning.

* *

The Elks are preparing for an enjoyable social time at their lodge rooms New Years day. They will keep open house to their friends and luncheon will be served during the afternoon.

* *

Prof. C. C. Miller, superintendent of the public schools, attended the twelfth annual meeting of the State Association of School Examiners at Columbus. Mr. Miller was appointed on a committee to prepare a law governing examinations and present it to the coming General Assembly.

Mr. Miller, after attending the meeting at Columbus, went to Cincinnati and attended the banquet of the Ohio State Universary Association, last evening.

* *

Christmas night the date upon which Bayliff and Kenny were to meet in the fistic arena at Kenton, some wags had a great deal of sport with the crowd in starting rumors about the fight being arranged to come off at different places in the county and the sporting fraternity were kept on the move until daylight. Everybody had a straight tip and about midnight crowds could be be seen starting out in different directions, each one having a direct pointer on where the fight was to be. Some placed the spot near Dunkirk and some drove there. Others had it at different places in the county and some went there. The Kenton *News* says:

The preachers, citizens committee and even the local National Guard members got scared and hustled around till they found out the joke. The climax was reached, however, when a crowd of the club members and other young fellows chartered some hacks and drove rapidly up north. Over three hundred men and boys followed. The cabs lost themselves in the darkness and came to the city by a roundabout course, but most of the men and boys hustled out to Salisbury's and waited for several hours. Along toward the wee sma' hours the joker got tired of the sport and retired, leaving a crowd still on the streets waiting, like far famed Micawber, for something to turn up. Even to-day many people believe the fight came off and can tell great stories of just how is was.

* *

The management of what is known as the Pennsylvania system of railroads positively refuse to sell a ticket to any person who is manifestly under the influence of liquor. The ticket agent at Warsaw, Ind., denied a ticket to a drunken man some days ago, and the drunk was terribly astonished at the agent's seeming absurdity.

Thus it seems that the inebriate's limits are becoming more and more contracted, and when the time comes that a drunkard will not be permitted to enter a saloon the beastliness of some men will be dispensed with.

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The Duchess of Teck's Way.

The very best preserved woman of all the British nobility, the Duchess of Teck, whose cheeks today are like damask roses and her laugh the sweetest in the world, regularly takes herself in hand for the blues as she would dose herself for a headache. If her usually excellent spirits seem sinking, she goes for a long hansom drive, quite alone, up and down London's gayest street. She shops a little, drops into a picture gallery or two, and it was another English woman who told me she always took a Turkish bath when her future seemed most dreary, and after it found life had another aspect.—London Letter.

Making Room For Sisters.

Some of the Massachusetts and Connecticut "lodges"—spots long sacred to men—are considering the advisability of admitting women to full membership.

Women have for some time been members of "sister" and auxiliary organizations, and at a recent convention of the Knights of Columbus, held at Hartford, it was decided to admit women to membership in that order. The movement is growing. It has been declared that women would be valuable adjuncts in the line of preparing feasts for hungry masculine Knights.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It May Do As Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At Melville's Drug Store.

He Dined "On Publication."

Twelve hungry children thronged around him in his garret, with Christmas cries of "Turkey—turkey! Oh, father! will turkey come this year?"

"Hush, my darlings!" cried the living skeleton. "It is coming—I know it! I will have a check this Christmas surely, and we shall eat and hunger no more. Be patient—only be patient yet a little while. It will come—it will come."

(Several years before he had written a Christmas poem for a leading magazine that pays on publication.) —*Atlanta Constitution.*

From a Findlay Mother.

"Having used Dr. Hand's Colic Cure for my baby, I can fully recommend it. I have used a great many medicines for baby colic, and none have done se much good. I will hereafter use no other remedy for colicky babies.—Mrs. L. Tanner, Findlay, Ohio." Dr. Hand's Colic Cure, Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion and all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children sold by all druggists for 25c.

Didn't Mind Such Things.

Minister—"My friend, aren't you afraid to die a sinner? Just think of being cast into hell of fire and brimstone."

Sinner—"Oh, I won't mind a little thing like that. I've been married three times and once worked in a blast furnace."—*Morristown (Pa.) Herald.*

Do not dally with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

Tales of Travelers.

First Traveler—"While in Africa I faced two lions, a tiger and three elephants in the same jungle—and I'm alive yet."

Second Traveler—"Huh! That's nothing. While in Texas I bowed to a girl that three Mexicans were in love with."—*New York Weekly.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LIGHTING PARLIAMENT.

How the Commons and Lords Are Furnished With Illumination.

Although gas, candles and oil lamps are used to light the parliament buildings, says the Westminster Budget, incandescent lamps are in most general use. The system of electric lighting is controlled from the basement and throughout the building the lamps themselves are everywhere arranged with great care and forethought. In the dining rooms, for instance, they are placed very high up, so that while the supply of light is ample there is no glare over the tables. In the tearooms, besides the lights from the ceiling, there are wall brackets over the tables and even movable table lamps for those who care to use them. And in the kitchen and the service room adjoining the commons dining room all the fittings are made of iron, rather than of brass, so that they may suffer as little as possible from the steam.

With a staff of about 50 men the superintendent is able to make all sorts of ingenious and pretty fittings. And, as another specimen of the economy which is everywhere visible, it may be mentioned that he has succeeded in making many pretty electroliers out of the old gas fittings. The big electroliers—notably that in the central hall, which weighs 18 hundredweight and bears 93 lamps—and the smaller ones in the peers' chamber, St. Stephen's hall and elsewhere are made to be raised and lowered for purposes of cleaning or of replacing broken lamps. This big electrolier has, high up in the dome, a crane, which moves over it on tram lines, by which it is raised and lowered, while the electric wires are carefully drawn aside on another tramway so that they may not be damaged in paying out while the electrolier is being lowered. And in the roof above the house of lords there are similar arrangements, but with simply a weight and a couple of earthenware pulleys in place of the crane.

The commons chamber is not lighted entirely by electricity. Round the arched doorway are ten incandescent lamps, which are principally required to show up the carving and the clock face, and under the side galleries there is a lamp placed behind each pillar, so that, while it cannot itself be seen, it prevents the members who may be sitting there from being in deep shade and so invisible to the speaker. The principal lighting here, however, comes through the painted glass roof, behind which 64 powerful gas lamps are used, gas being preferred to electricity here both on account of its superior spreading powers and because the heat creates a draft, and so assists ventilation. Under the glass is a very fine wire network, so that were a breakage to occur there would be no danger of a cabinet minister being decapitated.

In the lobbies and the libraries electric lighting is used, however. In the libraries and reading rooms it is placed lower than in most parts of the building, for obvious reasons. And in all the larger electroliers the lamps are divided into three groups, which light independently of one another. Thus, on a dull day one set of lamps would be in use; if it were foggy, there might be two sets, and at night all three are employed.

Ruskin and Science.

One of the worst enemies of science is Mr. Ruskin. When Agassiz published his book on "Fossil Fishes," which was deemed of such importance in determining the relative ages of the strata in which they were found that the United States government contributed to the expenses of publication, Mr. Ruskin, in "Præterita," volume 2, page 112, says, "Agassiz was a mere blockhead to have paid for all that good drawing of the nasty, ugly things, and that it didn't matter a stale herring whether they had any names or not," a piece of criticism written with the pen of ignorance. But what shall we say when we see the same writer speaking of "little Mr. Faraday" finding a hydrocarbon oil in heaven which makes a stink? (I quote from memory.) Surely, if ever a man was great both as a man and an explorer of nature's mysteries, it was the blacksmith's son who made his way from the position of a little newsboy to that of the greatest experimentalist that ever lived. —Notes and Queries.

Very Ungallant.

The London critic, Clement Scott, and Mrs. Kendal have been at loggerheads for many years. Scott's version of the cause of their enmity is interesting. "It was years ago," he says, "when the Kendals were on a provincial tour. I had gone behind the scenes to see one of the actors, and by accident I walked right into Mrs. Kendal's room. That good lady was about to begin her toilet. She shrieked: 'Go away! Go away!' I turned, shut my eyes tight, bowed and said, 'Madam, I need no persuasion.' And to this day I have never been able to tell which she resented the more—my intrusion or my remark."—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

Sweet Mistress Summer's message, traced
O'er all the land,
Came finally to sad "Goodby,"
Written in tears as she turned to fly
From the frost king's couriers coming in haste,
A roistering band.

But, pausing once in her flight, she faced
Each rude newcomer
And wrote, in calm, defiant mood,
Her afterthought on field and wood.
In earth and sky her postscript placed—
Lo, Indian summer!

—Minnie Leona Upton in Century.

AT CIMARRON FORD.

Near the town of Cimarron, in Gray county, Kan., as the cars pass swiftly westward, the tourist from his plate glass window may look upon the locality of the once famous ford of the Arkansas river known as the Cimarron crossing. The two routes to Santa Fe here diverged. That by the way of the crossing was over the sand desert, so called in the days of the "commerce of the prairies," which was relatively devoid of water. In the droughtiest times the oxen would frequently drop dead in their yokes from the terrible torture of thirst. The Arkansas at the ford is wide and generally but a few inches in depth. It was, therefore, an excellent place to make the passage of the stream.

The other trail to Santa Fe followed the Arkansas river to Bent's fort, where it crossed a spur of the Rocky mountains, a much longer but safer journey for the caravans, for there was, of course, always an abundance of water, the grass generally good, besides some timber existed in spots on the banks of the stream.

The boundary line between the United States and New Mexico ran north and south through the Arkansas river at the Cimarron crossing, and that point the American troops changed places with the Mexican, the former returning eastwardly in escorting the caravans, while the latter made their way back through Mexican territory to Santa Fe.

Cimarron crossing was a famous spot for attacks by the Indians on the freight caravans, the government trains, the overland stage, or any outfit passing along the old Santa Fe trail in the long ago, before the railroad was regarded as a possibility even. One of the most unequal in point of numbers and fierceness of the numerous attacks occurred in the spring of 1865, in which several prominent Kansans were participants.

Major Rodney Smith, paymaster United States army, who was on one of his periodical trips to pay the troops stationed at the several military posts in the department of the Missouri that were located on the Arkansas river at the date specified above, encountered the notorious Satanta, war chief of the Kiowas, and above a thousand of his bloodthirsty followers at Cimarron crossing, holding his own against such fearful odds until his brave little party were rescued by a detachment of cavalry hurriedly sent to his relief on the second day of the fight.

The gallant band of men who did such remarkable work in defending themselves against the horde of the worst savage cutthroats on the plains at that time was composed of the paymaster, who was the ranking officer and in command; Major A. P. Shaw, now in Topeka; John E. Jones, now in Oklahoma; Jack Angle, Ed Doyle, Tom Smith, and a small escort of enlisted men of the Fifth United States infantry, which had been furnished at old Fort Lyon, the last post in the upper Arkansas valley.

Having completed his duties at Fort Lyon, Major Smith, with his companions, escort and "strong box," left there on Wednesday morning immediately after a very early breakfast, intending to make Fort Dodge, the next post on his route where the troops were to be paid. When the party, who were in excellent spirits, had traveled about 30 miles along the broad old trail, a trapper well known to the major, hailed him and informed him that the Kiowas were out on the warpath, headed by that incarnate fiend, Satanta, their war chief, and advised him to keep a good lookout for an ambuscade or a direct attack from the old he devil. He told the major further that the savages, a large band of them, had congregated in the sand hills south of the Arkansas, near Cimarron crossing, and were watching for a favorable opportunity to pounce upon some freight caravan, government train, the overland couch, or any outfit that promised them plunder and a few scalps.

The paymaster's little command camped that night under the high bluffs bordering Sand creek, putting out double guards and exercising every precaution to prevent a surprise, but there was no disturbance of any character excepting the usual hideous concert of howling wolves; not an Indian was seen nor heard, nor were any signs discovered by the scouts indicating that they had been prowling around.

The next morning the journey was resumed, every one now especially vigilant for the first appearance of a savage, but everything went along smoothly until they were within a few miles of Cimarron crossing. There one of the advance guard, who was mounted on a magnificent American horse, and who had ridden a few miles farther ahead on the trail, came dashing back and reported to Major Smith that an immense number of Indians, rigged out in all their war paraphernalia, were right on the bank of the river, and evidently proposed to prevent the command from proceeding any farther. He said that they had their guns unslung, their robes off, their lances were poised, their bows strung, and they were prancing about on their ponies, certainly getting ready for a fight.

Upon this intelligence the major closed up his small column, and, sending his scouts on, kept all his force on the alert in momentary expectation of hearing the wild, ringing warwhoop of the bloodthirsty Kiowas echo over the prairie. The savages did not make their appearance then, however, and the now excited little command arrived at Cimarron crossing long before dark.

Going into camp at the usual spot, the wagons and ambulances were corralled, and every preparation made for the anticipated charge of the Indians. The venturesome little outfit was well armed, the majority of its members with that most effective weapon, the Martini-Henry rifle, and felt themselves equal to the offer of battle, though it came from even a hundred times their number of dirty savages.

Immediately after the camp had been established and all was in readiness to give Satanta and his innumerable scalp hunters a warm reception, a couple of scouts were sent out to make a reconnoissance of the condition of affairs in front. They returned in about an hour, having successfully made their way to within a few hundred yards of the gathering savages. They discovered them concentrated in the sand hills on the south side of the Arkansas, numbering more than 1,000 warriors, according to their best judgment, and were evidently aware of the proximity of the paymaster and his escort, for they, as the cavalryman had before reported, were going through their savage tactics usually preparatory to an attack.

Major Smith gave positive orders for no one to fire a shot at the Indians until they committed the overt act by commencing the attack. One of the ridiculous provisions of the so called "peace policy," inaugurated at Washington by the humanitarians in congress was that no officer or enlisted man of the regular army, under any circumstances, was to shoot at an Indian unless the savage himself commenced hostilities, under the penalty of punishment by court martial. It is safe to presume, however, that the order was better observed in the breach than in its performance, for no one was quite fool enough to permit an Indian to get the "drop on him," not on the plains or in the mountains at least.

All stood ready, however, with rifles at a carry, to repel the first demonstration of hostile intent. They did not have to wait long. With a blood curdling yell Satanta, at the head of his warriors, charged furiously on the little camp, thinking, no doubt, they could ride over it like a herd of buffalo tumbling over a bluff. They had a very poor conception, however, of the mettle of the few determined men who stood behind that cordon of half a dozen wagons; men who were familiar with all their devilish tactics, who had encountered the noble savage more than once on his own heath.

Down they came, riding like the tornado, making the usually quiet spot resound with their unearthly yells—such yells as only the plains Indians can give utterance to. Bang, bang! went their guns. Whiz-z-z! showered the arrows around the camp, one of which stuck right through the top of the major's ambulance, but their efforts were in vain! They could not make those men waver, all of whom had passed eventful lives on the plains and were perfectly at home to such warlike demonstrations on the part of "poor Lo."

Now came the moment for them to act. The major gave the word, and clearly, as one discharge, rang out on the evening air the repeating rifles of the besieged. So effective was the result that the savages, as quickly as they ever did in their whole lives, threw themselves on the off side of their ponies and scattered mighty lively for the friendly shelter of the "sand dunes," out of the reach of the unerring balls from the magnificent weapons of the victorious little party.

It was give and take, the paymaster's handful of men holding the vicious horde of Satanta's warriors at bay, after repeated charges, until the next morning. During the night Major Smith had dispatched one of his trusty scouts to Fort Dodge to inform the commander of that post of the situation of affairs at Cimarron crossing, and requesting aid immediately. A company of the famous Seventh cavalry—Custer's regiment—was ordered out at once, and by a forced march, leaving the garrison at midnight, arrived at the crossing at 4 o'clock without the Indians having the slightest idea of their coming. The latter, full of brilliant hopes, were just making ready for one of their daybreak charges, that hour in which they love well to commit their devilish deeds. But as they were in the act of crawling stealthily toward the watchful little camp some of their "runners" saw the cavalry approaching, and the whole band of savages fled, afraid to attack the boys whose flashing sabers had done such effective work among them on more than one occasion. So the besieged party were relieved from their embarrassing situation.

There is no doubt that if it had not been for the opportune arrival of the troops the paymaster and his escort, together with his "strong box," would have fallen a prey to such an overwhelming force of savages; their ammunition would have shortly become exhausted. The Indians would have continued to annoy them, and they would have been obliged to succumb, perhaps not one left to tell the story of their capture and eventually terrible death by the most refined torture.—Kansas City Times.

Poor Richard.

"In December of the year 1732," says Bigelow's "Life of Franklin," "Franklin commenced the publication of what he styled 'Poor Richard's Almanack,' price fivepence. It attained an astonishing popularity, and at once. Three editions were sold within the month of its appearance. The average sale for 25 years was 10,000 a year. He was sometimes obliged to put it to press in October to get a supply of copies to the remote colonies by the beginning of the year. It has been translated into nearly, if not quite every, written language, and several different translations of it have been made into the French and the German. It contains some of the best fun, as well as the wisest counsel, that ever emanated from his pen."

THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE.

Origin of the Appellation Given to Troublesome Turkey.

It was the first Emperor Nicholas of Russia who described Turkey as the "sick man."

On the night of the 9th of January, 1853, Sir Hamilton Seymour, minister of Great Britain at St. Petersburg, was at a party in the palace of the Archduchess Helen. There Nicholas said to him: "The affairs of Turkey are in a very disorganized condition. The country itself seems to be falling to pieces. The fall will be a great misfortune, and it is very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding upon these affairs, and that neither should take any decisive step."

The English minister answered that this was certainly his view of the way in which the Turkish question should be treated. Nicholas then said, as if continuing his previous remarks:

"Stay! We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It will be, I tell you frankly, a great misfortune if one of these days he should slip away from us, especially before all necessary arrangements are made."

This is the origin of the phrase that became extended into "the sick man of Europe." On a later occasion the emperor, speaking to the same minister, said: "Turkey has by degrees fallen into such a state of decrepitude that, as I told you the other night, eager as we all are for the prolonged existence of the man—and that I am as desirous as you can be for the continuance of his life I beg you to believe—he may suddenly die upon our hands."

Nicholas went on to inform Sir Hamilton Seymour that he would never permit England to establish herself at Constantinople. As for himself, he was disposed to engage not to establish himself there, but he added: "It might happen that circumstances, if no previous provision were made, if everything should be left to chance, might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople."

A month later at a party given by the hereditary grand duchess the emperor said to Sir Hamilton Seymour: "If your government has been led to believe that Turkey retains any elements of existence, your government must have received incorrect information. I repeat to you that the 'sick man' is dying, and we can never allow such an event to take us by surprise. We must come to an understanding."

Nicholas demanded of the "sick man" the right to protect all Turkish subjects who professed the Greek religion, and this right he claimed to have procured by treaty; but, the sultan refusing to recognize that interpretation of the compact, France and England united in supporting Turkey against Russia. The allied armies landed in the Crimea in September, 1854. The decisive victories at Alma and Inkerman, the siege of Sevastopol, the victories of the English fleet in the Baltic, proved too much for Nicholas, who died March 2, 1855.—Chicago Times-Hearld.

A Grasshopper Raid.

I remember that during grasshopper time I was near the corner of Seventh and Delaware and watched the approach of the insects from the west. I remember distinctly that it was in the afternoon. At first I noticed quite a number between myself and the sun. It was not long, however, before they seemed to come in clouds. The sun became darkened exactly as though a thunderstorm were coming up. They were flying perhaps 400 or 500 feet high. It must have been less than an hour when the town was literally covered with grasshoppers, and in less than a day there was not a green thing to be seen anywhere. A great many people dug trenches in their yards, in the bottom of which they had piled paper and kindling wood. After sweeping hundreds of the pests into these trenches they were burned up. In walking along the streets one would crush hoppers under his feet. They went as they had come, almost in a moment. I suppose it was go or starve. They had eaten everything in sight and as a consequence thought it best to seek other fields. —Kansas City Journal.

Graphite and Pegmatite.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Moisson, the eminent chemist, read a paper on the nature of graphite, or plumbago, and pegmatite. Moisson has made graphite by submitting carbon to the temperature of an electric furnace and by dissolving carbon in a fused metal. Pegmatite is a rock belonging to the primary series or most ancient rocks of the earth, and is contemporary with the period during which the earth passed from the solar to the planetary condition. In the opinion of M. Moisson, which is based on his experiments, graphite existed in pegmatite before the crystals of feldspar and quartz, which make up the bulk of it, were formed. —London Globe

HAIR UNDER THE MICROSCOP[E]

One of the Many Important Factor[s in] Murder Cases.

In centuries past the human [hair] played an important part in all jud[icial] proceedings. Those that were permi[tted] to wear beard and hair had rights [which] could not be claimed by the shorn [or] shaved. When men made oath, [they] touched their beard and hair, and w[om]en placed the finger tips of the [right] hand on their tresses.

Servants were obliged to have [their] hair cut, and if a freedman went [into] slavery he had to divest himself of [these] hirsute adornments. An adult ado[pted] by foster parents was obliged to [have] his beard shaved and the shavin[g of] beard and hair was a punishment [in]flicted on criminals. The jurisprud[ence] of our ancestors dealt with punish[ment] "by skin and hair" for small offe[nses] and "by neck and hand" for gr[ave] crimes.

There has always been more or [less] superstition about hair. Great stre[ss] was implied by it, and wizards [and] witches knew of concoctions of ha[ir] which they poisoned enemies. Cats' [hair] was especially named in the catego[ry of] poisonous hairs, and even at the be[gin]ning of the seventeenth century P[aul] Zacchias, a famous physician, writ[es of] the virulent poison of the hair of c[ats].

Among civilized people such sup[ersti]tions beliefs have gone out of exist[ence] and only Malays give their ene[mies] tiger hairs in broth to kill them.

Hair today, however, is one of [the] important factors in deciding m[urder] cases, and the microscopic examin[ation] of hair, where it is found in crim[inal] cases under suspicious circumstance[s, is] invariable.

The first thing the coroner is c[alled] upon to determine is whether the [hair] is from man or beast. The micros[cope] determines this beyond peradven[ture]. Animal hair differs in construction [from] that grown on a human head. In hu[man] hair the upper skin is smooth and [...] The circular section is comparat[ively] broad, forming the main part of [the] hair shaft. It is striped in appear[ance] and carries the color matter. The t[ubu]lar part is thin, extending to about [one-]fifth and certainly not more tha[n] one-quarter of the entire width of [the] hair.

Animal hair also consists of [three] parts, but these are differently [con]structed, the tube often filling th[e en]tire hair. The ends of the hair mu[st be] closely watched, and especially wou[nded] hair will be found ragged and tor[n at] the ends.

The hair from beards is usuall[y the] thickest, its diameter being as mu[ch as] 0.15 millimeters, while hair from fe[male] heads can be as fine as a diameter of [...] millimeters would make it.—St. L[ouis] Republic.

Wood Bending.

In an account of the wood bendin[g in]dustry a writer in The Woodworke[r re]marks that comparatively few pe[ople] outside the carriage and boat buil[ding] interests are aware of its extent, but few realize that the carriages [they] ride in are very largely made of [bent] wood—the fellies of all their w[heels] are bent and made in two parts[. The] framework of coaches and heavy [car]riages is nearly all made of bent s[tock] and not only better made, but [more] cheaply, and the frames of ple[asure] boats are bent, as also many of [the] frames of the finest sailing yachts. [Fur]niture, too, of many kinds, has [bent] frames, all the celebrated Thonet ch[airs,] for example, being made entirel[y of] wood thus treated. The object of b[end]ing is twofold—namely, saving of [time] and stock and stability and streng[th of] the work when put together—thi[s in]dependent of beauty of form, and [the] carriage shafts are almost, if not en[tire]ly, used now, instead of the old s[tyle] clumsy, sawed ones. Skill in ma[nipu]lating the material is very essen[tial]. Simply the forms to bend on and [a] steam box in which to soften the [wood] do not alone insure success in the o[pera]tion—it is necessary to know perf[ectly] the stock to bend, it being so var[ied] that no two pieces bend alike.

Two Literary Coincidences.

In a recent after dinner speech [Rider] Haggard mentioned two old literar[y co]incidences that had occurred in co[nnec]tion with his works.

One of these concerned his inve[ntion] of an incident on the Tana river, w[here] a mission station was attacked by [the] Masai and the mission people [were] killed. Strange to say, after his i[magi]nary account had appeared, some [mis]sionaries did found a station on [the] river, were attacked by the Masai [and] some of them were killed.

In his book, "The People of [the] Mist," he had fixed upon an unk[nown] part of Africa and had described [a re]gion from his inner consciousness[. But] only a week before the speech was [made] a company, in which the author is [a di]rector, had sent out orders to take [pos]session of the very tract he ha[d in] view, and so far as the reports o[f the] native agents who had inspected it [went,] he believed his descriptions were [to be] correct.

Speaking From Experience.

Little Nan of four summers, co[nsid]ering it her duty to entertain a [caller] who is waiting for mamma, enters [into] conversation.

Nan—Have you any little girls?

The Caller—Yes, I have two.

Nan—D-do you ever have to [whip] 'em?

The Caller—I'm afraid I hav[e] sometimes.

Nan—What do you whip 'em w[ith]?

The Caller (amused)—Oh, [when] they've been very naughty, I take [a] slipper.

Nan (most feelingly as mamma [en]ters)—Y-yo-you ought to take a [hair]brush. My mamma does, and it [hurts] awfully.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A vagabond was originally o[ne a] traveler or person who went from [place] to place with or without a definit[e ob]ject.

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FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

IRRIGATION BECOMING GENERAL.

Irrigation Farming Is Attracting Attention North, South, East and West.

"What the south needs is irrigation," says a North Carolina correspondent of The Practical Farmer. He complains of the long drought they had in his state the past season. The editor of The Practical Farmer, in comments on the letter, repeatedly says that "irrigation is not necessary," but the real situation comes out in the concluding paragraph:

"What we do need worse than any artificial irrigation on our hills is the deep plowing of the red clay and the deeper subsoiling in connection with terrace banks on the contour lines of the hills, with deep ditches along their upper sides filled with the surface rocks that now cumber the upper soil, so that the rainfall may not at once run away, but be allowed to soak into the soil. And when we have these we want more peas and more clover to fill the soil with moisture retaining humus, and to increase its fertility. On bottom lands, cultivated in market garden crops, irrigation would locally be a very desirable thing."

The Irrigation Age, commenting in turn on this concluding paragraph, says, "By the beard of the prophet, the writer is a pretty sound irrigationist without knowing it himself." Following are additional statements made by the last authority quoted.

It is conceded that dry spells in the summer months are not wholly confined to the east, north and west. It takes time for any great innovation to become universal, but that irrigation is making headway is evident from the announcements of experiments the past season in various southern states, in the east and through the central states. The agricultural papers of the whole country are discussing it, and the great dailies of New York city are publishing accounts of the wonderful crops raised on small irrigated farms almost in their midst, on Long Island. The droughts of the past season will go far toward making many more converts to irrigation. In sections of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia the crops not only failed, but there was actual suffering among the people. In some cases stock died for the want of water. Their bitter experience will point the way to these farmers in the future. It was a dry season in the far western states and territories, but the farmers there had made provision by irrigation, and their numerous crops came through in safety.

The fact is that the people of all sections in the United States are fairly coming to realize that there is no sure thing on crops without irrigation—that with this improved mode of farming, they take no chance. This being true, it will be adopted here and there throughout the country until gradually this safe means will become general. The great success of farming on former arid lands in the western states by irrigation is educating the farmers and the people of the nation.

Raupenleim and Dendrolene.

These new insecticides are insect lime or glue, with which to paint the bark of trees to kill insects or keep them from climbing. "Raupenleim" is a German product—the other is a substance made in America. Both are made from crude petroleum. The former has something like coal tar added. It can be painted or daubed on trees and remains sticky for a long time. According to bulletin 8 of the New Jersey station at New Brunswick, when either of these substances was painted on peach trees early in the season, it killed off the borers entirely. It will probably protect apple, quince and pear trees from the attacks of either the round or flat headed borers.

In the latter part of May, after scraping off the loose bark, a coating at least three sixteenths of an inch thick is applied to the trunks from the ground to the branches. This will form a surface that will kill any insect that alights upon it. A band painted around the tree will probably prevent climbing insects from passing over it. It is also recommended as protection against mice and rabbits, or even for shade trees that are gnawed by horses. It will not dissolve in water, or wash off by rain, according to the bulletin quoted.

Feeding Soft Corn.

It is a common practice among farmers to feed soft corn by throwing it on the ground for hogs to gnaw off the grain. This is very wasteful, for the cob of soft corn has considerable nutrition which in this way of feeding is lost. But the soft corn, being damp, is hard to digest, and is very liable to ferment, making the stomach sour and the teeth sore. Soft corn is worth much more to feed to cattle, which will eat cob and grain together. Having a double digestive apparatus, horned cattle will get more good from soft corn than any other domestic animal. But by spreading thinly soft corn can be made dry enough by midwinter to grind, especially when a few oats are mixed with it before the ears are put in the hopper. Corn and cob meal ground with oats makes an excellent feed for any kind of stock. It is less liable to cloy than meal made wholly of any kind of grain.—American Cultivator.

A Superior Lubricator.

J. E. Wing tells the Ohio Farmer that beef or mutton tallow melted and mixed with enough kerosene or coal oil to keep it fluid makes a very superior lubricator, the kerosene evaporating after it is applied and leaving the tallow, which is composed of the very best globules for lubrication. He has used it a long while and finds it is exceedingly good. As economy is the watchword we add [illegible]

A SEALED ENVELOPE TRICK.

It Gave Considerable Trouble to Two Hotel Clerks.

"Talking about thieves," said the hotel clerk, meditatively chewing the end of a pencil, "but you never see them to such advantage as we do."

"How's that?" said the reporter. "Most everybody says we have the inside view of life."

"Everybody is wrong then."

The reporter knew that the hotel clerk was fishing for an opening, and so he kept quiet and waited for him to tell the story that was sure to come. By and by the hotel clerk resumed:

"Funniest instance of attempted thievery that ever came to my notice occurred one night at a hotel of which I was clerk. I was standing behind the counter when two men stepped up to it and spoke to my assistant. One was a gambler of the name of Smith. He was under bonds to appear before a court on a criminal charge, and I was one of his bondsmen. The other fellow I didn't know. Smith said to my assistant that he was a friend of his. 'He wants to deposit a small sum with you for safe keeping,' he added. 'Can't you accommodate him?' 'Are you a guest?' asked the assistant. 'Certainly,' answered the stranger, and he pointed out his name on the register. Of course no objection could be raised to taking his valuables, and so the clerk handed him an envelope, into which the stranger put a very large roll of bank notes. I was watching casually and noted that the outside bill on the roll was a 20. He moistened the flap, sealed the envelope and tossed it carelessly to the assistant, who, without glancing at the packet, tossed it into the safe and locked the door.

"Two or three hours later the stranger came in and asked for his money. My assistant opened the safe and took out the envelope. Imagine his astonishment to find it open. The stranger got very angry when he saw the flap open, took out his money, counted it and then excitedly exclaimed that he had been robbed. 'Some one has stolen the bill I had wrapped around the outside of the roll,' he said. 'But, sir, it is impossible. I haven't opened the safe since you were in here last, and no one has been in here except myself,' protested the clerk. 'Then you've robbed me of $100,' shouted the stranger. As soon as he said it I perceived that it was a clever swindle, and that, although I could not see how the envelope had been opened, he was trying to beat the hotel. So I stepped up to the counter. 'How much did you say that bill was which you had wrapped around the outside of your roll?' I asked. 'A $100 bill,' he answered. 'Well, sir,' I answered, 'there is one way for you to get it—that is, through the courts. You can sue us, and if you win we will pay you.'

"I thought that would bluff him off, but it didn't, and the next day he brought suit. Well, it looked as though we would have to pay the $100, as I was positively sure that my assistant was right and not to blame for the loss, though how to prove that the stranger lied about the size of the bill he used as a wrapper I did not know. I was pretty sure it was a $20 bill. He claimed it was a $100 bill, and so there we were. Well, one night I met Smith and got him drunk. Then I threatened to quit his bond unless he told me how the trick had been worked. To make a long story short, he was frightened into confessing. It seems that the stranger knew that a lot of bills rolled up very tightly could be put into that receptacle and sealed up, but that the moist glue would not be able to resist the pressure of the bills as they swelled and unrolled inside. It would therefore burst open in a few minutes after being sealed up."

"Did you ever try it?" asked the newspaper man skeptically.

"Certainly. We put Smith on the stand, and he told the story. Then we tried the experiment, and it worked to a charm. We won our case hands down."—New Orleans Picayune.

Dumas Aphorisms.

Alexandre Dumas wrote a good many aphorisms. Among those which he has recently published the following may serve as specimens: "I find comfort at times in the observation that, although limits are set to genius, there is no limit to stupidity." "Never argue; you will never convince anybody; opinions are like nails—the harder you hammer at them the deeper you drive them in." "How does it happen that nearly all little children are so prudent and nearly all great men are so stupid? I can only attribute it to education." "La Rochefoucauld says that we have all of us strength enough to bear the misfortune of others. He ought to have added that few of us have strength enough to bear the good fortune of others."—Westminster Gazette.

Parental View of It.

It is a growing evil that the clothing will not grow with the growing boy.—Boston [illegible]

TABLE MANNERS OF CHILDREN.

Importance of Early Training In the Matter of Eating.

I cannot dismiss the subject of breakfasts, luncheons, dinners and suppers without a few hints on the necessity of teaching children daintiness in table manners. The young person is to be sincerely pitied who has had no careful mother, nurse or governess to attend to this in childhood—that golden time when learning is so easy. Men and women are judged by trifles. After a rugged backwoodsman has hewn his way to a high place in the councils of the country or perhaps saved it in hour of peril one may well forgive him if he forgets the right way to shake hands or doff his hat or enter a drawing room. But even he will be unforgiven if his table manners are untidy or offensive. Just here the most amiable of men, Thackeray, drew a sharp line. "Oh," he sighs, "if only the dear American girls would not strip the corn with their white teeth!" And again: "How could I breakfast with five women eating with their knives? I could have stood one—but five all at once!"

In the old times immense importance was given to the etiquette of the table, made more necessary then than now because the service a la Russe was not in fashion, and any moment any man might be called upon to carve a roast or joint. Then, too, the evening meal was a perilous affair, to be safely consummated only by the expert. The young man of Revolutionary days was a martyr to the "handed" tea, for teacups, buttered muffins, slices of Sally Lunn and chipped beef or shaved ham—these all, and more—had to be taken care of upon his trembling knee. Now and then a plate would crash upon the polished floor and fill the blushing swain with confusion.

Once when a stranger had won the heart of the tiniest little maiden of a family, and when her spirit had been sorely tried at hearing her sable nurse express doubt as to whether he was a gentleman, leaning on her father's knee and looking earnestly into his face, she asked, "Papa, is Mr. Dawson a gentleman?"

"Wait, Blossom, until I see him follow the hounds," replied the squire.

"But Mammy Grace says she'll know as soon as he eats an egg," said the fairy.

Sure enough he broke a section from the shell at breakfast the next morning and ate the contents with a spoon from the shell itself. That settled it. He was a gentleman.

Children should be taught early to use their napkins properly, to lay them on the table without folding, to handle forks nicely, to use their knives rarely, never to mix food into great mouthfuls, to use a bit of bread in the left hand, to eat soup without "gurgling," to drink without noise, to leave their plates tidy with knife and fork lying parallel to each other, to leave the spoon in the teacup, to spill none of the contents of the cup into the saucer and hundreds of other small but important habits.—Mrs. Roger A. Pryor in Delineator.

Writers and Publishers.

A writer in The Outlook says that some years ago a friend of his wrote a short story which a magazine accepted and paid $50 for. The years went by, and the story still rested snugly in the safe. Meanwhile the author of the tale had become an industrious man of letters and had achieved some little reputation. He one day met the editor, whom he had come to know, and asked him when he intended to print that story. The editor replied that he could not tell, but probably not in the immediate future. The author went home and thought the thing over and then asked the editor for the privilege of buying the story back. The editor assenting to this, the author gave him $50 and received back his story. He read it over, made a few minor changes in it, put a new title to it, had it typewritten and then sent it back to the editor of the same magazine from whom he had just bought it. In a short time came a check for $150 and a call from an illustrator who had received an assignment to make pictures for it, as the editor intended to publish it immediately.

Strong New Language.

To Judy's great surprise she read in The Daily Telegraph, "The new organ has been tried, and its effect found to be very effective."

If this is literature up to date, we may expect to encounter such flowers of diction as the following:

"The occasional use of a pun is found to be very useful."

"The angles of his face were eminently angular and facial."

"Her conduct insured the only resultant result which could have resulted."

Very pregnant sentences these.—London Judy.

Had a General Idea.

"My paw's goin into the chicken raisin business," said Johnny. "He's gone down town tomorrow to buy an incubus or an indicator, I forget which you call it."—Chicago Tribune.

PATIENCE CEASED TO BE A VIRTUE.

Comparisons Prove Too Much For a Peaceful Country Editor.

He came in and took a chair near our desk. We were busy writing a double leaded editorial in which large, courageous looking capital letters formed a good sized share. We had Webster's unabridged open at our side, and twice as many pencils sharpened ready for business, while the "devil" stood by with a butcher knife ready to sharpen other pencils as fast as we needed them. We had just annihilated England, done up Germany and planted the American flag in triumph in Berlin, while France and Spain and Turkey stood trembling as they wondered when their turn was coming. Our think tank was seething and boiling, and burning thoughts were fast finding utterance in words of fiery eloquence. It was then he came in and sat himself down. He tilted his chair back, elevated his feet to the top of our desk and scattered enough of real estate over our papers to raise next winter's potatoes. Then he laid his hat on the floor and spoke.

"Fine day," said he. "Very fine," we granted.

"Hope it will rain." Again.

"Baird's block is nearly finished." We made no reply to this remark.

"Is business pretty brisk?"

We said it was booming, having just received three subscriptions.

"Fine window of Mr. Lunzendorfer's," he continued. "Swartz's window is fine too."

This annoyed us. Then he kept quiet for ten seconds. "Breckstein has a showy window," he gurgled. Then we laid down the pencil and closed the dictionary.

"Punxsutawney girls can't touch Big Run girls for style. Glen Campbell girls are away ahead of your girls here. DuBois girls beat yours all hollow," he went on. We are getting mad.

"Brookville girls 'way ahead of your girls," said he. "Way behind Reynoldsville. Marchland girls much finer."

"What?" we yelled.

"Richmond ladies more stylish," he piped.

"Richmond be d——d!" and then we choked.

"You ain't in it with Indiana girls." That settled the matter. Our blood was up. We can stand a great deal, but when it comes to ranking our girls below Indiana girls that passes the outposts of patience. So we gave the fighting editor the tip and turned our eyes away from the awful sight. The next day the coroner held the inquest.—Punxsutawney News.

STAGE FRIGHT.

Not the Sight of the Audience, but the Sound, the Cause of It, an Actor Says.

In discussing stage fright an old actor said:

"It is not the sight of the audience so much as its sound that worries the beginner. Probably very few persons realize what noise an average audience makes. It is not loud or definite, but a steady suppressed hum, like the whir of the Broadway cable. It is the combination of those little noises which are present in every large assemblance, no matter how attentive and respectful. One moves an arm, another adjusts a skirt, a third rustles a programme, a fourth coughs, and so on. It is the strangeness and indefiniteness of the conglomerate of these sounds that startles and upsets the beginner. He cannot analyze them and they sound angry and threatening to him.

"I know that I did not get accustomed to the noise for some nights. The first time I went on the stage I did not see the audience at all, for the footlights seemed so high and broad that they made a wall of fire beyond which I could see nothing. The murmur of the audience on the other side of that wall was awful. I quaked with the feeling of a wretch pursued by a mob and convinced that there is no escape.

"It is popularly supposed that only beginners suffer from stage fright, and that it soon disappears. There are successful actors and actresses who have attacks of the same sort every time they go on the stage, and who will never get over them."—New York Sun.

Easily Accommodated.

An Irish actor well known in the provinces arrived on one occasion at a rather out of the way town. The manager, when he reached the theater, approached him with apparent anxiety and asked the "star" how many supers he would require for the play he had brought.

"Begorra," responded he, "not many, except in one scene, one great sensation scene, where the murdther is committed—in the Gyap, d'ye moind? There I want twelve supers to march across the ravine from right tin more to defile down the mountain path, left, twinty Faymans to emerge as 'twere from the Gyap or the bowls av the earth and siventeen peasantry to dash on from the village."

"Stop, stop!" exclaimed the manager. "We have in this theater only three supers!"

"What," cried the "star," "only three, d'ye say? Ah, well, thin, never moind! Sure, I'll make thim do!"—London Tit Bits.

A Greater Scheme.

"We mean to try a penny social at the church next time," said Mrs. Watts.

"And what's that?" asked Mr. Watts.

"Every woman gives a penny for every year of her age."

"Better make it a penny for every year she is under 70. Then the contributions will be long instead of short."—Indianapolis Journal.

Might Be.

When he asked for her hand, she replied: "No, George, my heart is quite at your service, but I think I had better keep my hand myself. It might be useful to me in case you couldn't support me, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Russia has about 550 female physicians.

CUTTING A BEE TREE.

This Is Rare and Exciting Sport For an Autumn Night.

One night we cut a bee tree, one that Guy had located, with only one bee to get his line. He let the bee go four times, and three times it came back, bringing with it its friends and relations to the comb in the bee box. The fourth time it failed to turn up, so Ferguson guessed, and guessed right, that he had gone by the tree. His experience enabled him to find the tree not many rods from where he let the bee go the last time. Ferguson located his tree, which was about a mile from the place he caught the bee on sweet clover blossoms. He never marks a tree and has no other guide than his memory, but that is sufficient, and I know he can go to any tree, though there be a dozen of them, any time, day or night.

He and Andrew and I went to this tree by lantern light, Guy leading the way, of course. He went almost directly to it. It stood in quite thick timber on a mountain ridge which has some thousands of acres on it. It was a 15 inch oak and perfectly sound at the base. We each took turns swinging the double bitted ax, or "pickerel bait," as Ed Phelps calls it. You know Ed came back from a distant part of the Adirondacks and told of a pond where the pickerel were so big that the favorite trolling spoon was an ordinary double bitted ax. The Keene valley guides invariably speak now of a "pickerel bait" where before they used "double bitted" in describing the kind of an ax used.

I managed it so I had the ax when the tree fell, and a terrible crash it made in the echoing woods on that still night. The first feeling I experienced was that of apprehension lest the owner of those woods would hear too. Conscience, you know, makes cowards of us all. But there was no danger of that, for we were too far back on the mountain. You know it is rulable here for any one who finds a bee tree to cut it and say nothing about it, no matter who owns the woods, or how much honey you get out of it, or how big the tree is, provided it is not so near the owner's house that he would hear you chopping.

Andrew was ready with a wad of damp leaves to stop up the hole the minute the tree struck. We thought he had done his work well until we saw the bees pouring out from one corner, and we kept our distance, but soon it was apparent that the night was too cold for them to fly much, and after leaving them alone for a half hour nearly all had gone back. About 50 were still out, but all huddled together, and these I fixed by slapping a great handful of mud on them and ramming it in the hole.

You probably know how they do the rest. Guy cut a neat hole just below and put in his sulphur "match," blowing the fumes in from time to time, and then putting a wad of leaves over to keep the fumes in. Then I partially unstopped the first hole to give draft to the smoke while Guy blew it through the mass of bees. In ten minutes the bees were harmless, and Ferguson jumped on top of the tree and neatly cut off a slab, exposing the combs. He cut a little too deep once and bled the comb in one place by cutting crosswise of the comb, but on the whole it was done in a woodsmanlike manner. I guess there were four bees to one honey, for it was a large "swarm of Italians," but we found only about six pounds in our pails after we had eaten all we possibly could.—Forest and Stream.

Interesting, but Not Satisfactory.

"Now, look pleasant, please," and the photographer smiled by way of encouragement, "and look right in here."

He aimed his finger at the muzzle of his camera, grasped the bulb that worked the shutter, glanced at the skylight and then squeezed. When he glanced around to see how the subject had stood the ordeal, he found the old lady bending down and peering into the camera.

"I can't see nothing," she declared.

"Well, what did you expect to see?"

"I didn't know. You told me to look in there, and I thought you had something interestin."

"Well, I guess I have. Wait till I develop this plate."

When he brought out the old lady's smiling face splattered all over the plate, she declared:

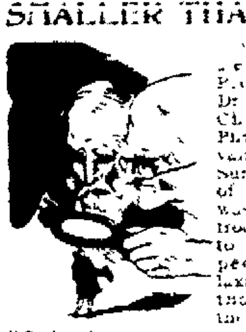
"That's interestin, but I don't hardly consider it a good likeness. Do you?"—San Francisco Post.

Willing.

The proprietor of a shooting box in the west of Ireland, having been driven home in a regular downpour and perceiving that his John was almost in rags, sympathetically said, "Pat, my poor fellow, you must be wet through and through."

"Faith, then, no, your honor," replied Pat, "I am wet only to the skin; but, plase goodness, I'll get wet inside as soon as your honor can get out the spirits."—[illegible]

SMALLER THAN USUAL.



[illegible] Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., was the first to introduce a Little Pill to the American people. For all laxative and cathartic purposes, these sugar-coated "Pellets" are superior in a great many ways to all mineral waters and their powders, salts, castor oil, fruit syrups, laxative teas and other purgative compounds. Made of concentrated vegetable ingredients, they act in a mild, natural way. Their secondary effect is to keep the liver active and the bowels regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. They don't interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. These "Pellets" are easily dissolved in the stomach and absorbed into the blood, stimulating a flow of bile from the liver, and arousing to activity all the glandular secretions. Thus they act in *nature's own way*. In proof of their superior excellence it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable.

One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are unequaled.

They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them. *Once used, always in favor.*

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may *be better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who *needs* help.

DON'T BE WOOZY
CHEW
FAULTLESS PEPSIN CHIPS
THE GUM THAT'S ROUND
10 CHIPS 5¢

Send 5 cents for sample package. Faultless Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.

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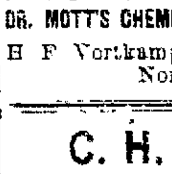

The only safe, sure and reliable Female Pill ever offered to Ladies. Especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00.
DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

C. H. & D. RY.

EXCURSIONS

Via C., H. & D. Ry. Co.

The Florida Season

Is now fully opened up and the question of when to start and by what lines to travel is presenting itself to the Southern tourist. A pleasing choice of route is an essential feature of a railway trip.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, with solid trains, magnificent sleeping and parlor car service, quick schedules and close Cincinnati connections with the fast lines to Florida, realizes all the possibilities of modern journeying. Any of the Company's agents will on call or written application, be pleased to give full information as to rates, etc., supply you with a full line of printed matter and render all services necessary to a satisfactory trip.

Geo W Hayler, D P A, Indianapolis, Ind.; J S Leahy, G T P A, Chicago, Ill.; W H Whittlesey, C P A, Dayton, O.; J C Winans, D P A, Piqua, O.; Jno Bastable, D P A, Toledo; D B Tracey, N P A, Detroit.
D G EDWARDS, G P A, Cincinnati, O.

Holiday Rates

Via C, H & D Railway. December 24, 25 and 31 and January 1, the C, H & D Railway will sell at one and one third fare to all local and various connecting line points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, New York, etc., making tickets good till January 2, 1896, for returns. For full particulars call on any agent of the C H & D Railway.

Boston and New York

Take the C., H. & D. for Boston and New York. You can leave Lima at 1:55 p. m., and arrive in New York the next day at 1:45 p. m. and arrive in Boston at 3 p. m. This is the [illegible] Lima.

H. I. McGUIRE, Tkt. Agt.

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Manufacturing Furriers.

Grand · Opening

OF NEW LAUNDRY.

132 W. High St. Opposite Post Office.

Shirts.....7c | Drawers.....5c
Undershirts.....5c | Cuffs (per pair).....3c
Collars, 1½c.

Best of work guaranteed. Work called for and delivered in any part of the city.

LEONG SAM,
12-8-3m. 132 W. High St.

Cocoa and Chocolate Huyler's are unexcelled for Purity of Material and Deliciousness of Flavor. Their Pink Wrapper Vanilla Chocolate is a favorite for Eating and Drinking. Grocers everywhere.

The Lima Times-Democrat

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE ROOM, 106 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 84.

TAILS OF THE TOWN.

Mr. Rollo Tracy is sick at his home on south Pine street.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Heil, of south Pine street—a son.

A machinist named Henderson was locked up last night for drunkenness.

Mrs. Henry Rydman, of north West street, is recovering from a serious illness.

Johnnie Berkshire, the well known Sidney restaurant man, has sold his place to a man from Indiana.

Orson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seidell, of south Pine street, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is convalescent.

Receiver J. W. Griffin, of the Mackinaw Drilling Company, has been relieved and the property turned over to Geo. H. Meily, who now owns the entire stock.

A pleasant surprise was given to Ora Hall at his home last evening by one of his St. Marys friends. Miss McClenic, of Lima; the Misses Stevely, Miss Vosler, Mr. Vosler and Mr. Stevely, of Wapakoneta, were present.—*St. Marys Herald.*

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Will Klatte Denies the Serious Charge Against Him.

Last evening Mrs. Foley, of north Union street, appeared before the mayor and signed an affidavit charging Will Klatte, a sixteen-year-old boy, with having assaulted her fourteen-year-old daughter.

Policeman Baker arrested Klatte and the latter was released on bail. He appeared before the mayor this morning and pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the case was set for a hearing at 7 o'clock this evening.

Klatte claims the extent of the assault was, that when playing with the girl on Wayne street, Thursday evening, he threw her down and washed her face with snow.

Death of an Old Soldier.

Ira Colby, aged 64 years, died early this morning, at his home, 325 north Cemetery street, early this morning. The deceased was a well-known carpenter and was a soldier in the civil war

The funerals services will be held from the residence at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning.

Child Buried.

The funeral services of the sixteen month-old-son of Mr. and Mrs Frederick Frey, of 606 north Elizabeth street, were held from the German Reformed church, on west Wayne street, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

Opening of New Feed Store.

Manring Bros. have opened a wholesale and retail flour and feed store at 312 north Main street, and have a full line of the best brands of flour, feed, hay, straw, etc. Give them a call. 3-2t

Attend the Tailors' Grand Ball in Music Hall, New Years eve. 3-3t

DEATH SOON CAME.

Target Man Anderson Killed Early This Morning.

He Was in the Act of Throwing the P., Ft. W. & C. Target When He Was Run Down.

Charles L. Anderson, a target man at the P., Ft. W. & W., C., H. & D. and L. E. & W. crossings, met with a fatal accident this morning about 3:15 o'clock.

This was his week for working at night and he met his death while in the discharge of his duties.

A P., Ft. W. & C. freight train was passing on the north track when a C., H. & D. freight came up from the south. The P., Ft. W. & C. train was almost entirely over, when target man Anderson took hold of the target which was turned against the C., H. & D. and was in the act of swinging it around against the P., Ft. W. & C. south track, when a switch engine which was backing up rapidly from the west, on the latter track, hit him, knocking him down and dragging him about thirty feet, when the tender and engine passed completely over him, severing both legs at the thigh. The bones and flesh in the severed members were horribly mangled.

The injured man was placed on a stretcher by several who witnessed the accident and carried into the C., H. & D. waiting room and Drs. Kahle and Herrman summoned, but the poor man died before their arrival. There was not a bruise on his body above the hips.

Anderson was for many years a brakeman on the P., Ft. W. & C. Later he was on the C., H. & D., where he had one hand badly injured about a year ago, and since that time has been tending target. He was a married man and leaves a wife and son about fourteen years old.

The remains were taken to Grosjean's and prepared for burial, then removed to his late residence at 139 north Cemetery street.

Engineer Myers, who was on the P., Ft. W. & C, switch engine, said this morning that the target was open and they were going up to the paper mill "Y" for some cars. The C., H. & D. north-bound train was standing at the crossing, waiting for the P., Ft. W. & C. freight train to pull over, and the view was so obstructed by steam Anderson could not see them coming. Engineer Myers says he did not see Anderson on account of the steam until they hit him.

The funeral services will be held from the residence at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow.

The deceased was fifty years old and a son of Dr. Anderson.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

E. R. Jones, of Ottawa, is in the city.

Misses Hazel Brown and Kittie Kavenaugh are visiting in Dayton.

Mrs. W. R. McNight has returned to her home in Sidney, after a visit here.

W. H. Ralling and wife are home from a visit with her parents in Hume.

Master Harry Foltz, of west High street, is the guest of relatives in Bucyrus.

Jos. A. Dutton returned from a visit in Salamanca, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

J. R. Pearl returned to Zanesville yesterdey afternoon after a few days visit at home.

Mrs. Adam Helwig, of New Bremen, is visiting her son, of east Wayne street.

Miss Alice Ford, of Cedarville, is visiting friends and relatives here during the holidays.

John Dillon, of Minster, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. S. R. Boyd, of east Kibby street.

Miss Mattie Bradford, of Norwalk, is the guest of Miss Maud Shields, of 666 north Jackson street.

Miss Bernice Kratt, of east Kibby street, left to-day on a visit to her sister, in Jackson Center.

Miss Cora Wisehart, of Indianapolis, Ind., is visiting with Mrs. Frances Fenton Belt, of 302 west North street.

Miss Gertie Stemen, of Eastown, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stemen, of south Pine street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Fritz, of south Union street, visited friends in Botkins during the past week.

Misses Esther and Bess Fellows and Alice Fisher are the guests of friends in Union City and Dayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howard and children, of south Pine street, are visiting friends and relatives in Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cartright, of Cincinnati, are the guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs Pearl, of east Wayne street.

Mrs. George Harvey, of Alger, spent Christmas here the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. R. Boyd, of east Kibby street.

Mr. E. P. King and wife, of Chicago, with their son, Master Robert, are visiting with J. B. Townsend, of west Market street.

Miss Viola Hayes, of Spencerville, and Miss Katharine Webber, of Van Wert, are the guests of Miss Laura Fisher, of east Market street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kelley, Jr., of north Main street, left to-day for Delaware, where they will be the guests of her parents for a few days.

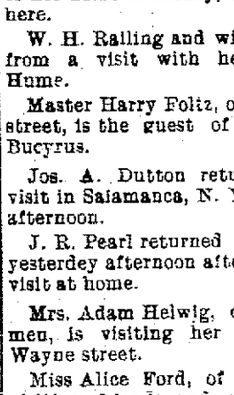
Mrs. Clingan, of Delaware, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Wagner, of Columbus, O., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Rev. A. Berry, of west High street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Leist, of south Elizabeth street, are entertaining his sister, Mrs. Dr. Enslen, of Ft. Wayne, and his mother, Mrs. G. R. Leist, of Elida.

Mr. and Mrs. George Williams, of east North street, are entertaining their daughter, Miss Clara E. Needler, and their granddaughter, Miss May Kiplinger, of Indianapolis.

Miss Verona Davis went to Lima this morning to visit with Mrs. Cook. —Miss Nelle Bennett went to Lima this morning, from where she goes to Bradford, Pa.—*Delphos Herald.*

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Biehrich and daughter Alma, and Mr. Edward Meyer, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Christman, of east Kibby street, over Christmas, returned this morning to their homes in Preble, Indiana.



A delicious dish of OATMEAL with the FULL FLAVOR of the BEST selected OATS can only be made with

Friends' Oats

MADE OF THE FINEST OATS BY SPECIAL PROCESS.

YEARLY SALES 29,000,000 LBS.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN 2-LB. PACKAGES.

MUSCATINE OATMEAL CO. MUSCATINE, IOWA.

ALWAYS AND FOREVER.

The Union Clothing Company to the Front.

A Lucky Purchase of a Stock of Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc., Slightly Damaged by Smoke and Water.

Mr. Gus. C. Weil, proprietor of the Union Clothing Co., has purchased the stock of clothing, hats and furnishings formerly owned by Marx, Laughterty & Co. The readers of the *Times Star* will remember reading of the recent fire in Marx, Laughterty & Co.'s store, and the subsequent assignment of this firm. Messrs. Kahn, Fellheimer & Co., of west Third street, represented Mr. Weil in this sale, the transfer having been made at something less than 50 cents on the dollar. The stock will invoice between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars, parts of it having been disposed of previously to several near-by country merchants.—*Times-Star.*

Here is also the entire contents of a letter from Kahn, Fellheimer & Co., addressed to Mr. Weil:

KAHN, FELLHEIMER & CO.,
HATTERS,
No. 130 WEST THIRD ST.
CINCINNATI, O., Dec 27th, '95.

The Union Clothing Co.,
Mr. Gus. C. Weil, Prop., Lima, O.

Dear Sir:—

We take pleasure in informing you that we have succeeded in bidding in the remainder of M., L. & Co.'s stock for you at what we consider a very low figure. As agreed upon, we shall advance the money for you and arrange matters satisfactorily when you get to the city.

We feel proud of the part we have taken in the purchase of these goods. The bids went as high as 73 cents, and only the fact that our bid of 47½ cents on the dollar was backed by cash secured for you the best and cheapest lot of clothing that ever left Cincinnati. We trust you will be satisfied and that you will have a ready sale for these goods. According to your orders, they will be packed and shipped at once, or as soon as they are invoiced.

Wishing you success and hoping to be of service to you in the future, we are, Yours Truly,

KAHN, FELLHEIMER & CO.

The store of the Union Clothing Co will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday, all day. Fire Sale will commence Thursday, Jan. 2nd, at 9:30 a. m.

There will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions of the Eisteddfod on New Year's day. Each session will be full of interesting competitions. Hard work has been done and good singing will be the order.

Pastors' Union.

There will be a regular meeting of the Pastors' Union at the Young Men's Christian Association building on Monday, Dec. 30th, at 10:30 a. m. Subject for discussion, "Theosophy and Revelation," by Rev. R. S. Thomson. I. J. MILLER, Sec'y.

Musical contest all day Wednesday.

G. E. BLUEM. | PUBLIC SQUARE, | G. E. BLUEM.

After the Great Rush the REMNANTS!

REMNANT SALE

To-day.

During the great rush, goods have been cut regardless, hence we will have a great many Remnants on sale to-day.

Remnants of all kinds at HALF PRICE.

G. E. BLUEM,

57 Public Square,

The Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Cloak House.

THE CHARITY BALL

Was a Brilliant Social Event Last Evening.

The Party was the Event of the Season and One of the Finest Given in Music Hall.

Music Hall, handsomely decorated for the occasion, was the scene last evening of one of the most brilliant gatherings ever assembled therein, the affair being the second annual Charity Ball.

The windows and entrances were draped and festooned with elegant draperies, holly and flowers, and the orchestra platform was banked with beautiful palms and flowers, while festoons hung from around the balcony. The landing at the top of the stairway was hung with rich draperies and set with handsome rugs and furniture, while the ladies reception room was also fitted up in elegant style.

An elegant floral piece, "Charity," adorned a place on the wall above orchestra platform.

There were about seventy-five couples on the floor and the balcony contained many who contributed toward the success of the affair, but did not desire to dance.

All the ladies were handsomely costumed and no single event has been given in Lima for a long time that presented so beautiful a sight as did the floor in Music Hall last night, when the orchestra, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, struck the first notes for the opening number, and the dancers took their positions for the first waltz.

The following donations were made for the ball:

Manager Livermore, Music Hall; Manager De Long, the electric light; C. S. King, serving the lunch, which was furnished at actual cost: Hoover Bros., hanging the draperies and furniture at the cost of moving, and Swan Bros., placing the decorations.

Luncheon was served during the evening, as it was desired by those present, and it was about 2 o'clock before the notes of "Home, Sweet Home," died away and the brilliant party broke up.

THOSE PRESENT WERE:

Messrs. and Mesdames D. J. O'Day, W. S. Ayers, W. B. Richie, M. S Thompson, J. E. Sullivan, J. B. Vail, T. A. McLaughlin, S. S. Wheeler, F. J. Banta, C. F. Lufkin, C. D. Crites, H. M. Moore, M. L. Johnston, H. I. McGuire, S. A. Baxter, I. S. Motter, Geo. H. Meily, John K. Brice, O. B. Selfridge jr., J. W. Griffin, B. M. Moulton, Owen Francis, W. S. Lowe, C. F. Price, C. H. Cole. W. R. Mehaffey, W. H. Standish, S. M. Finch, F. E. Harman and F. M Aiken.

Messrs. W. K Boone, jr., A. A. Creps, Hobart Scott, Edwin Johnston, Homer Heman, Bert Myers, Virgil DeGrief, J. A. Hover, Kent Holland, Howard Harrison, W. J. Booth, Kent Hughes, H. S. Moulton, Lee Faurot, H. L. Brice, Fred Becker, W. H. Terry, Chas. Mooney, Harry McDonald, J. A. McIndoe, F. A. Husted, R. O. Woods, F. J. Sargent, F. B. Thomas, Chas. Doran, H. B. Smith, Jud Welch, F. E. Baxter, James Henry, W. W. Strickler, W. A. Tibbals, C. H. Hollister, Clem Baxter. Warren Meily, F. L. Bates, Don Baxter, Cloyd Brotherton and Harry Standish.

Misses Gail Bates, Gertrude Scalts, Susan Humston, Winona Reichelderfer, Florence Campbell, Pearl Grafton, Belle Roberts, Cora Holland, Zoa Bowers, Nannie Baxter, Ollie Grafton, Janie Porter, Nellie Mumford, Martha Agerter, Alice Holdrige, Ollie Thomas, Eda Ballard, Margaret Ellis, Lillian Kline, Frances Metzgar, Mabel Thrift, Mayme Freeman, Margaret Holdridge, Halce Hutchinson, Kate Freeman, Blanch Marmon, Inez Lowe, Grace Orchard, Belle Harrington, Carrie Mumford, Roberta Brotherton, Blanche Numan, Nannie Francis, Dot Vail, Miss Benn, Nell and Lenore Leete, Frances Boone, Miss Eaton, Pearl Grafton.

Mesdames G. C. Scott, I. T. Moore, John Derringer, J. N Harrington, W. A. Campbell and Andrew Callahan

The out-of-town guests were:

Messrs. C. N. Haskell, and wife, of Ottawa; L. H. Cunningham, of Toledo; Chas. Fitch, of Ann Arbor. Misses Ethel Cunningham, of Marion; Miss Downey, of Springfield; Miss Stamets, of Urbana; Rebecca Wiley, of Piqua; Nell Beryl, of Mansfield; Miss Redick, of Findlay; Miss Vanauken, of Adrian, Mich.; Miss Motherwell, of Findlay; Miss Knox, of Randolph, N. Y.; Miss Van Cleve, of Kentuckey; Messrs and Mesdames Robert Bancroft, of Springfield; O. T. Owen, of Kokomo, Ind.; A. O. Baxter, of Deming, N. M.; Mesdames Carrier, of Columbus; Edwards Ritchie, of Wyoming, and Irwin, of Goshen, Ind.

In addition to those in attendance the following patronized the ball by purchasing tickets:

Messrs. Geo. Bentle, W. M. Cooney, Rev. C. B. Crawford, J J Ewing, J. A. Dutton, O. F. Ramsayer, C. F. Metheany, J. G. Neubauer, J. D. S. Neeley, John O'Connor, P. E. Spellacy, G. M. Sprague and Reed Wallace.

AFTER A LONG ILLNESS

S. C. Knoop Died Last Evening—Remains to be Taken to Piqua.

Samuel C Knoop, formerly proprietor of a restaurant and saloon on south Main street, died about 4 o'clock last evening, after an illness of about six months duration.

The deceased was 53 years of age and leaves a widow and two children, Mrs. Wm. Peutz and Will Knoop.

The funeral services will be conducted at the residence, 130½ south Main street, by Rev. Thomas, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at at 1:15 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the remains will be taken over the C., H. & D. to Piqua, for interment.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

The C. & E turn table is receiving some needed repairs.

Brakeman Thos. Davis, of the L. E. & W., is on his run again.

Switch engine No 400, of the C. & E., is being repaired and the switching crew is using road engine 119 in the yards.

Remains Taken to Bluffton.

The remains of Mrs. Margaret Ewing, who died Thursday morning, were taken to Bluffton over the L. E. & W. this morning at 7:26 o'clock and the funeral services were held from the Disciple church in that place at 10 o'clock.

The remains were interred in the Bluffton cemetery.

J. J. Ewing and others who accompanied the remains to Bluffton will return here at 4:50 o'clock this evening.

All day tickets for the three sessions of the Eisteddfod next Wednesday cost $1.00 each. Single admission tickets 50 cents each. The box seats will be reserved at $2,00 each for the entire day.

Coal—Hard, Soft

And smithing coal, at Mayo's.

OVER THE DERRICK

The Oil Flowed from the Elida Company's Well.

A Gusher Struck on the Elias C Farm—Flowed at Eighteen Feet in Sand.

What gives promise of a big was drilled in on the Eliss C farm, about one and one-half n northeast of Elida, yesterday a noon.

The well is owned by the Elida company and is their second vent their first being on the Brenne farm. It is a light producer, but Crites well has set the heads of members of the company in a w

The sand was reached yeste and the first screw showed a g deal of gas. The rock was st eight feet higher than in the Bre man, and the second screw in sh oil. The third screw was put c and the well made a flow over derrick and has made several since.

Further drilling has been susp ed until tankage can be erected.

The well opens another pool.

WILD CATTER AT WORK.

Since the completion of the F farm well, near Celina, several rigs have sprung up in that vici

Reports are circulated that Manhattan Oil company's ventu the J. H. Harshman farm, in se 28, Willshire township, Van county, and two miles east from shire, produced 75 barrels the fir hours.

The test well drilling near Hope, Henry county, is due to the oil bearing sand.

A duster has just been comp on the Henderson farm, near ford, in Doublin township, M county.

The Florence Oil company h showing of oil in its venture on Johns farm, in section 33, Will township, Van Wert county.

The Manhattan Oil compar making a venture on the S farm, in section 34, Willshire ship, Van Wert county. Same pany is making a venture on th E. Hileman farm, 400 feet nort of the venture made by the company on the W. W. Hil farm, in Willshire farm, Van county

The next social event be the Tailors' Ball in M Hall, New Years eve.

Big prizes, big choruses, Years.

Chicago & Erie Holiday Rat

For the holiday season the Erie Lin sell tickets at one and one-third fare points in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; a large number in New York, Pennsy and Illinois, including all stations on west of Salamanca and Buffalo. T rangement will enable passengers t Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, F Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Ind olis and intermediate points. Tick sale Dec. 24th, 25th, 31st and Jan. 1st, w turn limit up to and including Ja Special concessions and limits to st and teachers in colleges, seminaries, schools, etc. For further information c W. G. MacEdward, P. A., Huntington, F. C. McCOY, Ag d&w Lima,

Eisteddfod! New Years Day

WANTED.

WANTED—Salesman to sell compl of Lubricating oils and greases opportunity to proper party. Sala commission. Garland Refining Co., land, O.

FOR SALE—Lot on Greenlawn cheap. Also money to loan on a security. BROTHERTON & BROTH tf

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